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OCT 10 1963

CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

Crop Production

Release:
August 10, 1962
3:00 P.M.(E.D.T.)

UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY AS OF AUGUST 1, 1962

Corn for Grain is estimated at 3,550 million bushels, 2 percent less than 1961 but 13 percent above average.

All Wheat is estimated at 1,063 million bushels, 1 percent above the forecast of last month, 14 percent less than 1961 and 6 percent below average.

Oat production, at 1,030 million bushels, is 3 percent above last month, and 2 percent more than in 1961 but 18 percent below average.

Sorghum Grain prospects are estimated at 485 million bushels, up less than 1 percent from last year's crop and 44 percent above average.

Hay is estimated at 116 million tons, 1 percent below 1961 but 3 percent more than average.

Soybeans are estimated at a record 703 million bushels, 1 percent more than the previous record crop last year and 69 percent over average.

Late Summer Potatoes are estimated at 35 million hundredweight, 4 percent below last year.

Fall Potatoes are forecast at 188 million hundredweight, down 8 percent from 1961.

Peach production is estimated at 75 million bushels, 4 percent less than last year's crop but 14 percent more than average.

Apples are estimated at 123 million bushels, 3 percent below the 1961 production but 11 percent above average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Statistical Reporting Service

CrPr 2-2 (8-62)

Crop Reporting Board

Washington, D. C.

YIELD AND PRODUCTION, UNITED STATES*

CROP	YIELD PER ACRE				PRODUCTION (In Thousands)			
	Average: 1951-60:	1961	Indi- cated Aug. 1, 1962	Average: 1951-60	1961	Indicated		
						July 1, 1962	Aug. 1, 1962	
Corn for grain	bu.:	45.7	61.8	61.7	3,128,197	3,624,313	3,518,069	3,549,633
Wheat, all	" :	20.7	23.9	24.1	1,128,563	1,234,705	1,050,053	1,063,017
Winter	" :	22.0	26.4	24.1	876,232	1,076,274	835,791	815,028
All spring	" :	17.0	14.6	24.2	252,331	158,431	214,262	247,989
Durum	" :	14.6	12.3	24.3	24,951	18,955	47,343	57,119
Other spring	" :	17.3	15.0	24.2	227,380	139,476	166,919	190,870
Oats	" :	37.2	42.1	44.6	1,260,392	1,012,855	997,248	1,030,308
Barley	" :	29.0	30.3	32.4	366,490	393,384	392,391	418,577
Rye	" :	15.0	17.7	19.7	25,072	27,262	39,681	38,926
Flaxseed	" :	8.2	8.7	9.9	34,542	21,852	26,131	27,853
Rice	100 lb. bag :	1/ 2,907	1/ 3,376	1/ 3,557	51,260	53,636	60,575	62,158
Sorghum grain	bu.:	25.5	43.8	---	337,601	482,615	---	485,170
Cotton	bale :	1/ 380	1/ 438	1/ 461	13,979	14,318	---	15,102
Hay, all	ton :	1.56	1.74	1.73	112,211	116,632	116,286	115,963
Hay, wild	" :	.82	.83	.93	10,219	8,371	10,235	10,354
Hay, alfalfa	" :	2.22	2.38	2.44	58,722	66,961	68,997	69,152
Hay, clover and timothy 2/	" :	1.51	1.65	1.47	25,074	23,810	21,419	20,795
Hay, lespedeza	" :	1.09	1.28	1.11	4,639	3,805	3,171	3,055
Beans, dry edible	:							
(Cleaned) 100 lb. bag :	1/ 1,182	1/ 1,390	1/ 1,295	16,990	20,006	18,702	18,805	
Peas, dry field	:							
(Cleaned) 100 lb. bag :	1/ 1,194	1/ 1,063	1/ 1,360	3,432	3,498	4,332	4,461	
Soybeans for beans	bu.:	21.6	25.3	25.2	416,767	693,023	---	702,594
Peanuts 3/	lb. :	1,016	1,220	1,185	1,537,700	1,742,960	---	1,679,085
Potatoes:	cwt. :							
Winter	" :	156.8	211.4	201.6	4,327	4,967	4,395	4,395
Early spring	" :	141.8	182.7	142.9	3,691	4,640	3,443	3,443
Late spring	" :	152.1	207.4	186.4	23,833	27,753	20,652	20,652
Early summer	" :	111.3	157.2	138.8	12,423	15,496	12,635	12,477
Late summer	" :	175.4	211.1	212.0	33,372	36,106	33,853	34,643
Fall	" :	177.9	196.1	190.2	156,778	204,632	---	187,587
Total	" :	167.7	196.3	188.5	234,424	293,594	---	263,197
Sweetpotatoes	" :	62.2	77.7	79.6	17,716	15,083	16,680	16,597
Tobacco	lb.:	1,461	1,753	1,741	2,040,358	2,058,302	2,140,790	2,134,995
Sugarcane for sugar	:							
and seed	ton :	23.4	27.5	26.8	7,088	9,860	11,245	11,511
Sugar beets	" :	16.7	16.4	16.2	13,613	17,664	18,524	18,333
Broomcorn	" :	1/ 274	1/ 341	1/ 329	32	25	---	24
Hops	lb.:	1,545	1,548	1,536	47,366	35,454	44,776	45,300
Pasture	pct.:	4/ 76	4/ 84	4/ 80	---	---	---	---

* Does not include Alaska and Hawaii. 1/ Pounds. 2/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay. 3/ Picked and threshed. 4/ Condition August 1.

NON-CITRUS FRUITS AND NUTS

CROP		PRODUCTION (In Thousands)			
		Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated	
				July 1, 1962	Aug. 1, 1962
Apples, Com'l. crop	bu.	1/110,322	1/126,710	124,225	122,635
Peaches	"	1/65,566	1/77,895	77,675	75,000
Pears	"	1/28,986	27,080	28,367	28,412
Grapes	ton	2,969	3,092	3,164	3,174
Cherries	"	1/214	267	291	290
Apricots	"	1/202	1/191	163	163
Pecans	lb.	158,609	246,750	---	90,600

1/ Includes some quantities not harvested.

CITRUS FRUITS 1/

CROP		Condition August 1			
		Average 1951-60	1960	1961	1962
Oranges	pct.	71	72	68	67
Grapefruit	"	63	72	66	65
Lemons	"	72	67	67	59

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

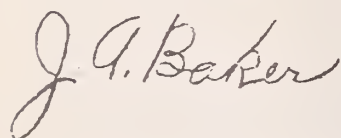
MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average	1961	1962	Average	1961	1962
	1951-60			1951-60		
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Millions	Millions	Millions
June	12,126	12,039	12,003	4,956	5,138	5,272
July	11,182	11,057	10,977	4,652	5,042	5,175
Jan. - July Inc.	75,184	76,902	77,701	37,058	37,056	37,704

HARVESTED ACREAGE, UNITED STATES*

CROP	Harvested		For harvest	
	Average		1962	
	1951-60		1962	
	Thousands		Thousands	
	1951-60	1961	1962	1962 pct. of 1961
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Percent
Corn for grain	68,564	58,691	57,504	98.0
Wheat, all	55,274	51,620	44,059	85.4
Winter	39,863	40,753	33,825	83.0
All spring	15,411	10,867	10,234	94.2
Durum	1,751	1,540	2,354	152.9
Other spring	13,660	9,327	7,880	84.5
Oats	34,244	24,077	23,081	95.9
Barley	12,560	12,969	12,914	99.6
Rye	1,667	1,542	1,977	128.2
Flaxseed	4,257	2,514	2,804	111.5
Rice	1,803	1,589	1,747	110.0
Popcorn	174	204	182	88.8
Cotton	18,484	15,634	15,718	100.5
Hay, all	72,216	67,085	66,870	99.7
Hay, wild	12,477	10,130	11,163	110.2
Hay, alfalfa	26,371	28,169	28,346	100.6
Hay, clover and timothy <u>1/</u>	16,714	14,403	14,152	98.3
Hay, lespedeza	4,295	2,969	2,763	93.1
Beans, dry edible	1,438	1,439	1,452	100.9
Peas, dry field	285	329	328	99.7
Soybeans for beans	19,030	27,340	27,910	102.1
Peanuts <u>2/</u>	1,524	1,429	1,416	99.1
Potatoes:				
Winter	28	24	22	92.8
Early spring	26	25	24	94.9
Late spring	160	134	111	82.8
Early summer	114	99	90	91.2
Late summer	192	171	163	95.6
Fall	880	1,044	986	94.5
Total	1,399	1,496	1,396	93.3
Sweetpotatoes	291	194	209	107.4
Tobacco	1,420	1,174	1,226	104.4
Sugarcane for sugar and seed	304	359	429	119.5
Sugar beets	813	1,077	1,132	105.1
Broomcorn	235	148	148	100.0
Hops	31	23	30	128.8

* Does not include Alaska and Hawaii.
1/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.
2/ Picked and threshed.

APPROVED:



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CROP REPORT AS OF AUGUST 1, 1962

Excellent growing weather in the North Central States boosted the Nation's crop prospects during July and the composite yield per acre is expected to equal last year's all-time high record. Over-all prospective production of crops, however, is slightly lower than last year and substantially below the all time record established in 1960, because of smaller acreage planted to some of the major crops.

Crop Production Index One Point Below Last Year

The all crops production index as of August 1 is computed at 105, a decline of 1 point from the 106 for 1961 and 3 points below the record high of 108 in 1960. Improved yield prospects, particularly in the North Central States, helped offset smaller acreages to limit the production decline from last year. The composite index of yield per acre covering the 28 leading crops is 109 for August 1. This equals the previous high of 109 for 1961. The production and yield indexes currently shown have been revised, changing the base to the years 1957-59 and using weights for the various components that are based on 1959 production.

Feed Grain Output Nearly Equals Last Year

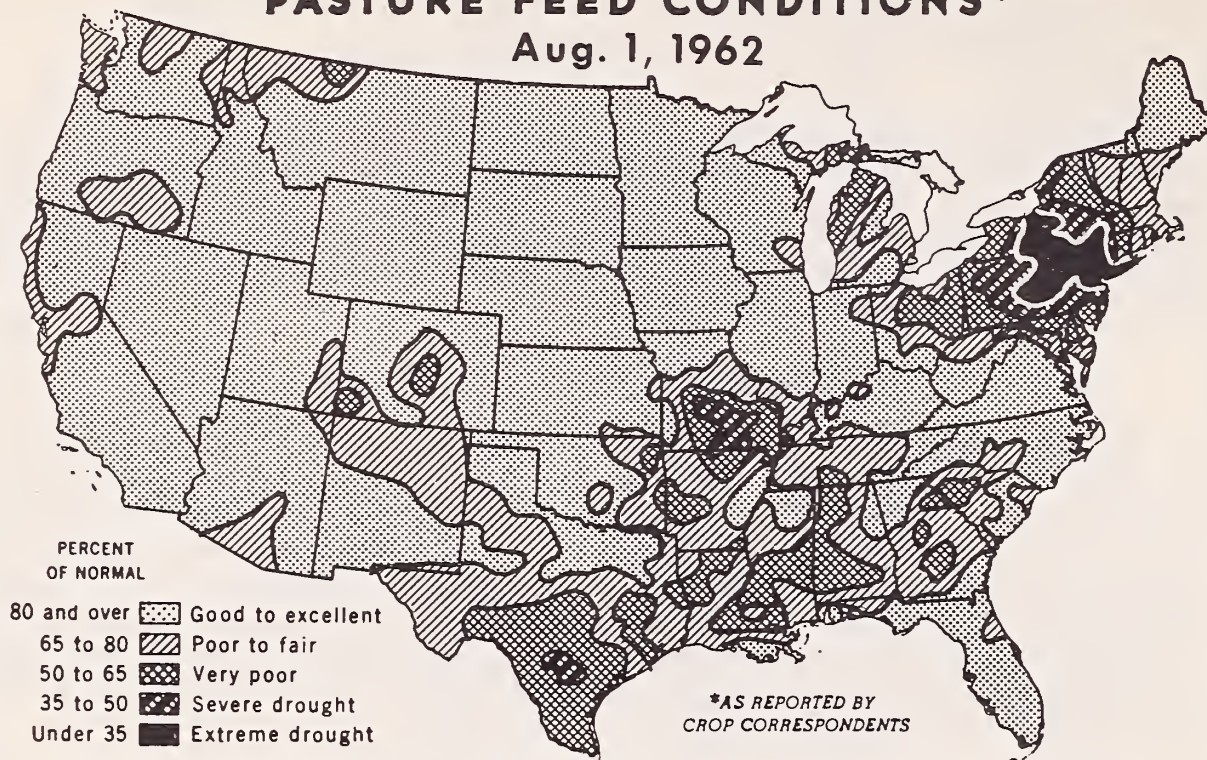
The estimated tonnage of the four feed grains for 1962 totals 139.5 million tons. This is 1 percent below the 1961 output and 10 percent below the 1960 total. Favorable growing conditions during July in the North Central and Western States improved corn production prospects more than enough to offset declining conditions in the eastern and southern areas of the Nation. The expected yield of corn for grain increased to 61.7 bushels per acre second only to the 1961 high of 61.8 bushels. The expected 1962 production of corn for grain is 3.55 billion bushels compared with 3.62 for 1961 and 3.91 for 1960. Sorghum grain production is expected to be slightly above last year, as acreage for harvest is larger while the indicated yield does not quite equal last year's record high. Production of oats is 2 percent larger than last year, while barley output is 6 percent above the drought-shortened 1961 crop.

Food Grain Prospects Decline

Indicated production of food grains declined during July as rust damage further reduced the expected winter wheat crop. The 1962 output of winter wheat is now expected to total 815 million bushels, down 2.5 percent from the July estimate and 24 percent less than last year. Heavy rust infestation particularly in South Dakota reduced earlier yield prospects. Frequent showers delayed harvest and provided favorable conditions for the spread of leaf and stem rusts. Combining was in the wind-up stage in Nebraska while approximately one-eighth of the South Dakota crop remained in the field. Last year virtually all of South Dakota winter wheat had been combined by the end of July.

PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*

Aug. 1, 1962



* INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS

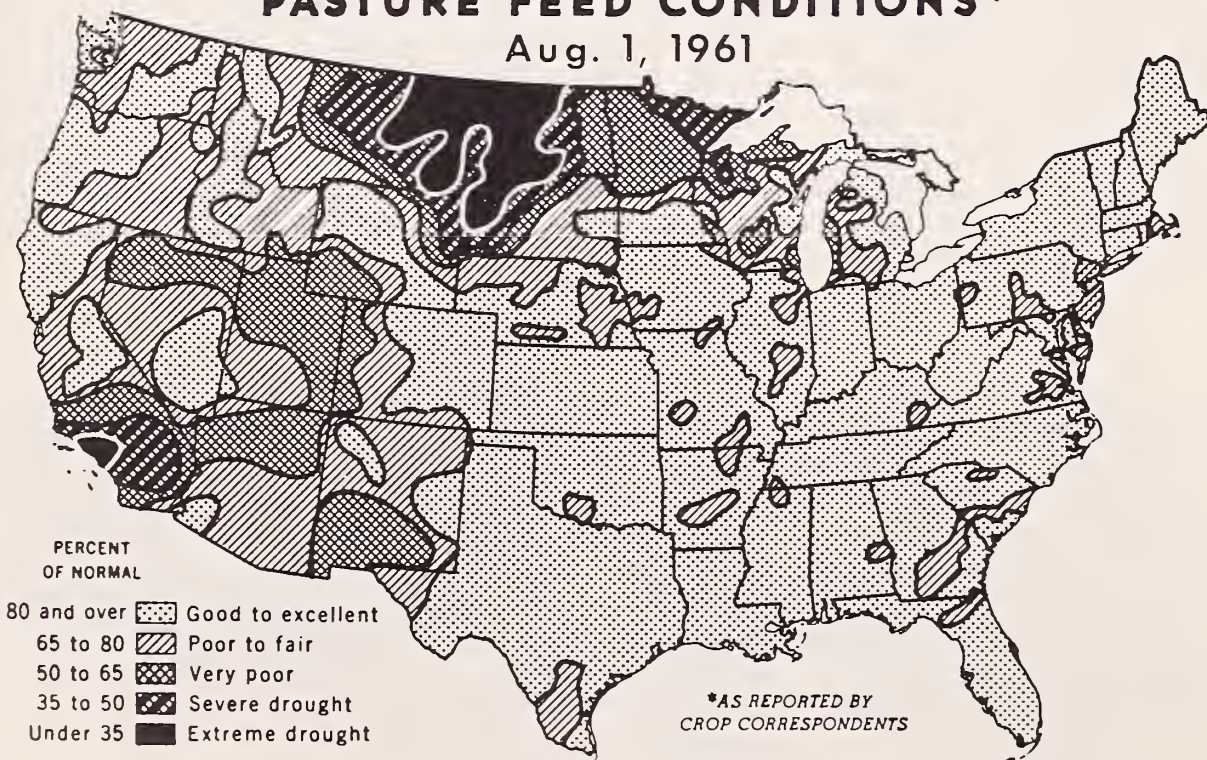
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. SRS 41-62 (8)

STATISTICAL REPORTING SERVICE

PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*

Aug. 1, 1961



* INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. SRS 11-61 (8)

STATISTICAL REPORTING SERVICE

Expected production of all spring wheat improved during July as cool, moist weather favored growth. Rust infection is present in non-resistant varieties but losses are not expected to be large as of the current date. Rye production prospects declined during July but the 1962 crop is 43 percent larger than last year. Record or near-record yields of rice in southern areas are helping increase the expected output nearly 3 percent over last month's estimate and 16 percent above last year.

Cotton and Oilseed Crops Larger

The 1962 cotton crop is expected to be about 5 percent above last year. Excellent yield prospects in central cotton States account for most of the increase. The crop developed rapidly during July under generally favorable conditions although limited shedding of bolls was reported in dry areas of the Southeast.

Soybeans made excellent progress during July in the heavy producing States. Plants are large and bloom is reported heavy. The first forecast of 1962 production indicates another record crop as acreage is at a new high with yields about the same as last year. The 1962 output exceeds last year by over 1 percent and is 69 percent above average.

Flaxseed yield prospects improved during July and the 1962 production is now estimated at 28 million bushels. This is 27 percent above the drought plagued 1961 crop but 19 percent below average.

The prospective peanut crop for 1962 is 4 percent below last year with declines expected in most producing States except Virginia and the Carolinas. Acreage expected to be picked and threshed is 1 percent smaller than 1961 and 7 percent below average.

July Weather Favors North Central Area

Seasonal temperatures in early July were followed by below normal readings over most of the Nation. Temperatures for the month averaged lower than usual in all areas except the Southern States from Texas to South Carolina. Above-normal rainfall covered most areas in the Mountain and Plains States and stretched eastward through the Corn Belt to the Atlantic Coast in Virginia and North Carolina. Showers in late July brought only partial relief to the severely dry North Atlantic region while spotted drought areas persisted in South Atlantic and South Central States.

Plentiful moisture in most of the North Central States kept crops growing steadily and enhanced the production prospects of this region. Below-normal temperatures slowed crop development somewhat but progress was still ahead of the usual pattern except in States on the Northern edge of the Corn Belt. Earlier delays in planting in parts of Wisconsin, Minnesota, and the Dakotas become more important as slower progress increases the danger of damage by early frost. However, most crops should mature by the normal frost date.

Corn made excellent progress in the Central Corn Belt with 90 percent of the acreage tasseled in Iowa compared to 70 percent last year and the average of 75 percent. Soybeans and other row crops also made excellent progress throughout the North Central States, although a dry area in South Central Missouri lowered expected output. Small grain harvest made good progress although

hampered somewhat by frequent showers. Conditions were excellent for development of rust infestation and yields of winter wheat were lowered, particularly in South Dakota. Damage to spring grains is not considered serious.

Rainfall in late July brought limited relief to the critically dry areas of the Northeast. The welcome moisture brought some recovery to pasture and late cuttings of hay as well as corn for grain and silage. Southeastern New York, Northern New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania missed much of the rainfall and crop prospects are reduced sharply.

Crop prospects improved in the Virginia-North Carolina area as adequate rainfall continued favorable growing conditions. Farther South, shower patterns were scattered and drought conditions have damaged crops in parts of all States from South Carolina to Louisiana. In Texas, the hot, dry July weather following late June rains was more beneficial than harmful as it speeded maturity and made excellent harvest conditions. Harvest of cotton began in South Texas around the middle of July and moved into Southcentral Texas by the end of the month.

In the Pacific Coast States July started off cool. However, warm, dry weather during the latter part of the month favored crop development. Crops are generally behind normal due to lower temperatures throughout the early season but moisture supplies are generally adequate and good prospects are reported.

Tobacco Prospects Above Last Year-Sugar Crops Set Record

Production of all tobacco is estimated at 2,135 million pounds, a slight decline of 6 million pounds below the July forecast. Weather conditions in most of the tobacco growing areas were on the dry side. Typical summer showers have brought moisture to some areas while leaving other localities critically dry. The average yield of 1,741 pounds per acre is surpassed only by the record high of 1,753 pounds.

July brought improved prospects for sugarcane. The August 1 production estimate is 2 percent larger than a month ago and 17 percent above last year's record level. Sugar beet prospects declined one percent during the month but the expected production is 4 percent above last year's previous high and 35 percent above average.

Dry Bean and Dry Peas Up from Month Ago

Dry bean production prospects expanded slightly during the month largely due to improved Washington and California crops. The 1962 estimate of 18.8 million bags is 6 percent below last year's record total but 11 percent above average. The indicated yield of 1,295 pounds per acre is exceeded only by 1959 and 1961. With the exception of early plantings in Michigan and California, the dry bean crop is generally behind normal in development. Prospective production of dry peas also improved during July. The current forecast of 4.5 million bags is 28 percent above 1961 and 30 percent above average.

Hay and Pasture Below Last Year

The indicated production of all hay at 116 million tons is slightly below last year but 3 percent above average. The North Central States with over half of the Nation's hay production, expects a crop 7 percent above last year.

Improved moisture in the western States pushed hay prospects 5 percent above a year earlier. In contrast, moisture shortages in the eastern and southern sections of the country reduced hay prospects sharply. The North Atlantic States expect to harvest one-third less hay than in 1961 while the South Atlantic and South Central areas are down more than one-tenth.

Condition of pasture feed in the United States declined from July to August 1 but less than the usual seasonal pattern. The average pasture condition at 80 percent of normal on August 1 was 4 points below last year but 4 points above average. Pasture feed deteriorated rapidly in the North Atlantic States during July, and supplemental feeding was necessary. Late July rainfall brought only limited relief but may improve August pastures. In the South Atlantic and South Central areas pastures made good recovery during June from earlier dry weather. Scattered shower patterns left some areas dry in July with rapid decline reported in pastures. The North Central Region had generally good pasture feed with near ideal conditions for pasture growth in the West North Central States. Good to excellent pastures and ranges were evident over most of the Mountain and West Coast States with the exception of dry areas in the Southwest.

Vegetable and Sweetpotato Output Above Last Year-Potatoes Lower

Summer vegetable output for fresh market is expected to be about the same as last year and 6 percent above average. Production of cantaloups, honey dew melons and watermelons is 4 percent above last year and 2 percent larger than average. Moisture shortages were prevalent in vegetable areas in the eastern half of the Nation except for North Carolina and southern Virginia. Western producing areas are later than usual due to earlier cool temperatures. Aggregate tonnage of the six processing vegetable crops for which 1962 forecasts have been made indicates a production 6 percent larger than last year. A record high output of canning tomatoes is expected.

Prospects for early summer potatoes declined during July due to dry weather in eastern areas. The indicated production for 1962 is 19 percent smaller than last year but very near the 10-year average. The late summer potato crop improved during July with the current forecast 2 percent above a month earlier but 4 percent less than last year. The first forecast of the 1962 fall potato crop indicates a production 8 percent smaller than the large 1961 crop but 20 percent above average. The August 1 estimate of sweetpotato production is down slightly from a month ago but 10 percent larger than the 1961 crop.

Fruit Equals Last Year-But Nut Production Drops

Total tonnage of noncitrus fruit is expected to be the same as a year earlier although 5 percent above average. More sweet cherries, sour cherries, grapes, pears and prunes than in 1961 offset declines for apricots, peaches, apples, and plums. Prospects declined slightly from a month ago primarily for apples, peaches, and sour cherries.

Total production of edible nuts, almonds, filberts, walnuts, and pecans is expected to be nearly one-third less than in 1961 and about 9 percent below average. The pecan, almond and filbert crops are all sharply below last year and more than offset the larger walnut crop. The pecan crop is expected to be the smallest since 1946.

Egg Production Exceeds Last Year--Milk Output Lower

Egg production during July was 3 percent above the same month last year. Increased output was indicated in all regions except the North Atlantic. Record high July egg production occurred in the South Atlantic, South Central, and Western regions. The Nation's laying flock averaged 1 percent above a year earlier while rate of lay also exceeded last year. Total egg production for the first seven months of 1962 was 2 percent larger than for the corresponding period last year.

July milk production in the United States is estimated at 10,977 million pounds, about 1 percent less than July 1961, and 2 percent below the 1951-60 average for the month. For the first 7 months of the year, milk production totaled 1 percent more than in the corresponding period of 1961.

INDEX NUMBERS OF CROP PRODUCTION AND YIELD,

UNITED STATES, 1949-62 (1957-59=100)

UNITED STATES, 1949-52 (1951-52=100)											YIELD
P R O D U C T I O N											
All											28
Year	crops	Feed	Hay &	Food	Vege-	Sugar	Cotton	Tobacco	Oil	crops	
	1/	grains	forage	grains	tables	crops			crops	2/	
1949	: 92	80	83	92	94	76	131	114	61	74	
1950	: 89	81	89	86	96	94	82	117	71	76	
1951	: 91	75	92	85	89	74	124	135	65	76	
1952	: 95	79	90	109	90	76	124	130	63	79	
1953	: 94	77	92	100	95	85	134	119	63	79	
1954	: 93	81	92	88	93	95	111	130	71	81	
1955	: 96	86	98	83	96	86	120	127	78	87	
1956	: 95	85	94	87	102	86	108	126	92	92	
1957	: 93	93	101	82	98	98	89	96	91	94	
1958	: 104	101	102	121	102	96	93	100	111	105	
1959	: 103	106	97	97	100	106	118	104	98	101	
1960	: 108	109	103	115	103	102	116	112	105	105	
1961 3/	: 106	99	102	106	109	115	116	119	124	109	
1962 4/	: 105	99	100	95	104	123	122	123	126	109	

1/ Includes fruits and nuts, some other crops not in separate groups shown, and farm gardens. 2/ Computed from yields of 18 field crops per acre harvested and yields of 10 fruit crops per acre of bearing age combined in proportion to their relative values during the 1957-59 period. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Indicated.

CORN FOR GRAIN: Improved prospects in the Corn Belt pushed the 1962 yield of corn for grain a half bushel above last month's estimate but the indicated average of 61.7 bushels per acre did not quite reach the 61.8 bushels in 1961. Indicated production of 3.55 billion bushels in 1962 is 2 percent less than last year largely due to the 2 percent decline in acreage to be harvested for grain. Favorable growing conditions during July in the major Corn Belt States more than offset adverse weather in eastern and southern regions.

The North Central region started the month of July with above-normal temperatures but was blanketed with cool air the last two-thirds of the month. Temperature averages for the month were 2 to 4 degrees below normal, with some slowing of vegetative growth especially in the northern areas of the Corn Belt. Frequent showers kept moisture supplies generally adequate to plentiful throughout most of the central and eastern Corn Belt States. Wisconsin and

Michigan were short of moisture at the beginning of July. Timely rains improved Wisconsin soil moisture, but Michigan soils remained quite dry at the beginning of August and timely rains are needed. Along the southern edge of the Corn Belt, rains missed a part of south central Missouri and part of southern Illinois.

Crop progress continues ahead of last year and average in all except the northern edge of the Corn Belt where wet soils kept planting behind schedule. About nine-tenths of the corn had reached the tasseling stage from Iowa to Ohio compared with the usual two-thirds to three-fourths tasseled by August 1. In contrast, only one-third of the Minnesota crop was tasseled compared with the average pattern of 45 percent. Development in the northern Corn Belt area is similar to 1960.

Late July rains brought some relief to dry areas in the North Atlantic States. Corn made some recovery but production prospects have been lowered. Eastern Pennsylvania, northern New Jersey, and southeastern New York received less rainfall than other areas, and grain production was lowered, while some acreage will probably be diverted to silage or forage use. In Virginia and North Carolina, growing conditions continued favorable through July. Farther south, rainfall came in the form of scattered showers, and many dry areas were reported in States from South Carolina to Texas. Corn prospects are variable but, in general, lack of moisture and high temperatures reduced production in most of these States. In the western States, corn prospects improved during July as temperatures climbed in the last half of the month. Moisture supplies are generally adequate except in non-irrigated areas of the Southwest.

ALL WHEAT: Production of all wheat is estimated at 1,063 million bushels, an increase of 13 million bushels or 1 percent from a month ago. The 1962 crop, as presently forecast, would be 14 percent smaller than last year and 6 percent below average. Indicated yield of 24.1 bushels per harvested acre would be the third highest of record, above the 1961 average of 23.9 and 3.4 bushels per acre above the 10-year average.

WINTER WHEAT: Production of winter wheat is forecast at 815 million bushels, a drop of 2 percent from the July forecast. Production is 24 percent below 1961 and the smallest since 1957. A serious infestation of black stem rust, which spread northward from Nebraska into South Dakota, Wyoming, and Minnesota, caused much of the decline in prospects, although post-harvest returns in Texas and the eastern States were generally below earlier expectations. A slightly higher estimate for the Kansas crop tempered the drop in the U.S. estimate.

Harvest of the 1962 crop was early and by August 1 was mostly finished except in the northern tier of States. In the Northwest, harvest was well started in early areas. In Michigan and New York, the crop was more than half harvested by August 1. Harvest was nearing completion in the higher elevations of the western mountain States.

Black stem rust blasted South Dakota winter wheat prospects, causing considerable acreage to be abandoned and dropping average yield prospects from 26.0 bushels per acre on July 1 to 8.5 bushels per acre on August 1. Rust, first reported this year in epidemic proportions in Nebraska caused shrunken yields during July in the late Nebraska areas. On August 1,

the Nebraska yield was down 3.5 bushels from the July 1 forecast. Areas in Wyoming and Minnesota adjacent to the heavily infested South Dakota crop suffered lower yields as the disease spread with nearly ideal epidemic conditions.

Post-harvest returns from most States east of the Mississippi River, as well as Texas, were lower than on July 1 as full effects of drought in the east and the hot winds in Texas during late May and early June were finally assessed. A notable exception was Ohio, where the final crop outturn showed yields to be above earlier expectations.

Cool weather and adequate soil moisture during early July favored the filling of winter wheat in the Pacific Northwest and in Montana. While some rust is present in Montana, production losses are not expected to be serious. Soil moisture supplies were becoming short in North Idaho and parts of Oregon and Washington by August 1. Yield prospects improved during July in the Pacific northwest.

DURUM WHEAT: Production is now estimated at 57 million bushels, or 21 percent more than on July 1. A crop of this size would be over twice the 1951-60 average. The 1961 crop of 19 million bushels was extremely low, as near drought conditions prevailed in most of the main durum area.

During July, the crop progressed fairly well with abundant rains, except in local areas, and generally below normal temperatures. As of August 1, stem rust had not become as serious as for some of the other small grains. There was some deterioration of the crop in South Dakota and yield prospects declined 2 bushels per acre. However, this was more than offset by a 5-bushel increase in average yield in both North Dakota and Minnesota. Cutting of durum was barely started by early August, somewhat later than usual.

OTHER SPRING WHEAT: The prospective crop of spring wheat other than durum is now estimated at 191 million bushels, 37 percent more than the 139 million bushels in 1961 but 16 percent below the 10-year average.

During July, prospects improved in all major producing States except South Dakota, where there was no change. Only slight damage from rust was reported in Montana, North Dakota and Minnesota, and the crop generally appeared to be advanced enough to minimize such losses. Harvest was started in Minnesota and the Dakotas as a small acreage was swathed. Over one-half of the crop was ripening by August 1. In Idaho and Washington, temperatures averaged lower than normal, although extremely high temperatures about the third week in July hastened the maturity of some acreage. In Washington, precipitation was below normal and some shriveled grain is reported.

OATS: Oat crop prospects improved during July. As of August 1, production is estimated at 1,030 million bushels, 3 percent above a month earlier and 2 percent above last year's crop. Production for the ten years, 1951-60, averaged 1,260 million bushels. As harvest gained momentum, yields turned out better than expected a month ago. July weather was especially favorable in the heavy producing North Central States. The U. S. average yield is estimated at 44.6 bushels. If realized, this would be the second highest of record, exceeded only by the 44.8 bushels per acre in 1958, and 20 percent above average.

The West North Central States showed substantially improved prospects. This region is now expected to produce 526 million bushels-nearly 6 percent more than was estimated last month. Harvest is virtually complete in Kansas, where a hot, dry May sharply reduced prospects. North Dakota enjoyed nearly ideal July weather, and oats look far more promising than on July 1. The Nebraska crop was planted late, but ample rain and cool summer temperatures offset this poor start.

The East North Central region also enjoyed favorable July weather. Harvest is nearly complete in Ohio and Illinois, well advanced in Michigan and Wisconsin. Cool temperatures with frequent showers caused some temporary delays but no serious harvesting problems. Improved prospects in all States of the area except Illinois pushed estimated production 2 percent above the July 1 forecast.

Growing conditions have been very favorable in northern Maine. In the rest of New England and in New York, prospects are less promising than a month ago. Harvest is well advanced from Pennsylvania through New York.

Production prospects increased 6 percent in Mountain and Pacific Coast States. Cool weather and adequate moisture in this region favored crop development.

South Atlantic and South Central States show little change in production from last month. Texas, the principal exception, shows 2 million bushels less than on July 1.

SOYBEANS: Soybean production is forecast at 703 million bushels based on August 1 conditions. This would be the largest crop of record, slightly above the previous record set in 1961 and more than two-thirds above average. The bumper crop is the result of a record acreage for harvest, as yields are forecast at about the same level as last year. The U. S. yield of 25.2 bushels compares with 25.3 bushels last year and the ten-year average of 21.6 bushels.

Condition of the Nation's soybean crop displayed considerable variation. Weather during July was favorable for growth and development of the crop over much of the main "Soybelt", and the crop maintained the pace established through favorable early plantings. Moving outward from the heart of the Soybelt, crop conditions were less favorable; excessive moisture to the north and west and deficient moisture on the east and south impaired crop development.

In the North Central States, the major soybean area, record yields are in prospect for Ohio westward through Iowa as the crop in these States averages at least a week ahead of normal in plant development. Soil moisture supplies have been adequate to promote good growth, with fields showing record high plant population and heavy vine growth. The Minnesota acreage was planted between frequent rains which slowed progress, with the crop struggling through early season development. The crop in northern Missouri and extending into Nebraska and Kansas is very good, but southern Missouri is in need of rain.

The Ohio crop was planted under dry conditions but the season since May has been very good. By August 1, about 80 percent of the crop had formed pods. The Indiana crop shows nearly uniform condition throughout the State with about 70 percent setting pods compared with the average of 50 percent. In Illinois, about two-thirds of the acreage was podding. A moisture shortage existing in the southern end of the State was beginning to advance northward. Minnesota crop development is behind recent years, with only 10 percent podding compared with the normal of about one-third as July was one of the coolest of record and plant growth was delayed. Soil moisture is adequate to surplus, but warm weather and sunshine are needed to bring the crop along to maturity. Iowa experienced a short dry spell during the first part of July, but present moisture supplies are adequate and most fields show blooms with podding under way.

In the South Atlantic area soybeans are above average and about the same as last year. This area has had generally favorable conditions. By August 1, Delaware, Maryland and Georgia areas were short of soil moisture with prospects in Georgia especially dim. Soybeans in the North Atlantic area show relatively poor prospects compared with recent years as continued lack of rain was making a serious impact by early August.

Crop prospects in the South Central areas are disappointing with all States except Tennessee and Louisiana showing yields below last year. These reduced yields reflect the generally dry moisture conditions that exist from Mississippi eastward through Georgia. The Arkansas crop is quite variable. Early planted fields are making excellent growth but late beans are slow and competing with weeds and grass. Many late-planted and replanted fields are showing only 5 to 6 inches of growth while early fields are blooming. The Mississippi crop progressed well until moisture shortages around mid-July retarded development.

BARLEY: This year's barley production is expected to total 419 million bushels, 6 percent above the 1961 production and 14 percent above the 1951-60 average. Indicated yields average 32.4 bushels per acre as compared with 30.3 last year and the 1951-60 average of 29.0 bushels.

Harvest over much of the Nation was completed by mid-July. Maturity of the crop in many areas was accelerated by hot, dry weather during late May and June. This was especially true in the Northeastern and South Central areas. In these areas it appears that the short straw growth led many growers to expect lower yields than obtained. In the Mountains, Northern Plains, and Lake States harvest varied from just getting underway to nearing completion by August 1. Prospects improved during July in the Northern Mountain States and North Dakota. However, in North Dakota and several other areas, test weights are running below normal as berries are not as plump as usual. Yields are below last year in practically all areas except the West Coast and Northern Mountain States. Most of these lower yields are due to winter kill that materially reduced stands.

RYE: Production of rye will reach 38.9 million bushels in 1962 if yield forecasts on August 1 are attained. Such a crop would be 43 percent more than 1961, 55 percent above average and the largest crop since 1942. The indicated yield, 19.7 bushels per acre, is 2.0 bushels above a year earlier and compares with the 10-year average yield of 15.0 bushels per acre.

In the North Central States, where over three-fourths of the crop is produced, yield prospects were nearly 3 bushels per acre above last year, although considerable variation existed between States. In North Dakota about a fourth of the crop had been combined or swathed by August 1 and yield prospects at 26.0 bushels per acre doubled last year's yield.

In much of the West, weather conditions have been favorable, and yield prospects are well above average and slightly above last year.

RICE: The 1962 rice crop improved its position during July as the second largest crop of record. General improvement in yield prospects pushed the production estimate to 62.2 million bags. A crop of this size would be 16 percent above last year and 21 percent above average. Production increases over last year are due to an increase in allotted acres as well as promise of new record high yields.

In the Southern area, Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Missouri expect record high yields, with Mississippi yields expected to be near the record high, pushing production in the Southern area to 47.2 million bags, an increase of 18 percent above last year. July growing conditions brought further improvement to already bright production prospects as the crop moved toward maturity under unusually favorable conditions. Early varieties were being harvested in Texas and Louisiana, with the Texas harvest running well ahead of any previous year. Harvest should be general in Louisiana by mid-August. The Arkansas and Mississippi acreage was beginning to head by late July with plants well stooled and showing good color.

The California crop made a slow start due to cool temperatures and wind after planting but made excellent recovery during July and is now developing nicely. A record production is in prospect. Stands are good, although watergrass is present in many fields. Early planted fields have started to head.

POPCORN: Growers planted 187,000 acres of popcorn in 1962 or 12 percent less than the 212,000 acres planted last year. Present conditions indicate that approximately 182,000 acres will be harvested this year, about 11 percent less than the 204,000 acres harvested last year. Acreage for harvest, while below last year, is about 6 percent above average.

All States except Iowa plan to harvest less popcorn acreage this year than in 1961--Iowa expects no change. Acreage for harvest in the Eastern Corn Belt States ranges from 3 to 11 percent less than a year earlier, while in Western Corn Belt States, except for Iowa, the acreage for harvest shows even more drop. Acreage for harvest in the "other" State group is about 12 percent below last year.

Indiana is the leading State as far as acreage for harvest is concerned and expects to harvest 37,000 acres compared with 38,000 acres last year and the average of about 31,000 acres. Following closely behind in second place is Iowa with 35,000 acres for harvest. Next comes Illinois with 24,000 acres in 1962 compared with 27,000 acres harvested last year. In fourth place is Kentucky, which intends to harvest 22,500 acres this year, 10 percent below the 25,000 acres harvested last year.

No estimate of 1962 production will be made until December. However, crop prospects as of August 1 this year were good to excellent in most areas, particularly in main Corn Belt producing States. The crop was planted earlier than usual in most producing States from Ohio westward through Iowa and southward through Kentucky and Tennessee, and growing conditions have been good. Dry weather was beginning to cause some concern as of August 1 particularly in the Kentucky-Tennessee area, but prospects are still generally good.

This report includes revision in acreage and production for the 1961 crop based on a re-evaluation of all information including final data from processors. The current published estimate for 1961 shows an upward revision in production of approximately 3 percent--due to slightly more acres harvested than were indicated in December 1961.

SORGHUM GRAIN: Production of sorghum grain is estimated at 485 million bushels for 1962, up 2.6 million bushels from last year. Substantial increases in the North Central States offset decreases in all other regions. August 1 conditions point to a yield of 42.5 bushels per acre. This yield, if realized, would be below last year's record high yield of 43.8 bushels, but well above the 10-year average.

Acreage for grain is estimated at 11.4 million acres, up slightly from 1961, but other than last year the smallest since 1956. The Government Feed Grain Program, which is in its second year, is primarily responsible for the smaller acreage the last two years.

In Texas, where nearly half the U. S. crop is produced, prospects are for a smaller crop than last year. A period of dry weather during April and May reduced the crop in south Texas. Harvest is practically complete in the Lower Valley and Coastal Bend of Texas and is over half complete in the South Central counties. Combining is under way in the Blacklands and early planted irrigated fields in the High Plains are

showing color. Oklahoma sorghums are later than usual. In Kansas and Nebraska there is considerable variation in plant development, but sorghums made excellent progress during July. Moisture supplies are generally adequate in Kansas, but normal rainfall will be needed during August, particularly in Western counties, to maintain present prospects. Along the Eastern slope of Colorado, as of August 1, dryland sorghums had adequate moisture.

Another excellent yield is expected in California. Prospects in virtually all States east of the Great Plains are below last year's sharply reduced production.

FLAXSEED: Flaxseed production is forecast at 27.9 million bushels, 27 percent or 6.0 million bushels more than the small 1961 crop, but still 19 percent below the 1951-60 average. Yield prospects improved during July, and as of August 1 the prospective yield was estimated at 9.9 bushels per acre compared with 8.7 bushels last year and the average of 8.2 bushels.

Production in North Dakota is nearly double last year and accounts for most of the increase in this year's crop, since this State grows more than half of the Nation's flaxseed. Production in Minnesota is down from last year, while in South Dakota the crop is a little larger. Production in Texas is only about one-tenth of the unusually large 1961 crop.

Because of delayed plantings and below normal July temperatures in the three main North Central States, the crop is somewhat late. In Minnesota, on August 1 about 90 percent of the crop was in the early stages of maturity and the North Dakota crop was about three quarters in the bloom stage or later. Last year, harvest had started in all States by August 1. Moisture is abundant to excessive in the Minnesota-Dakotas area. Harvest in California's Imperial Valley was about half finished by August 1 and reported yields are lower than expected.

PEANUTS: Production of peanuts is estimated at 1,679 million pounds, about 4 percent below the 1961 production of 1,743 million pounds but 9 percent above average. The acreage of peanuts to be picked and threshed this year is estimated at 1,416,500 acres. This is 1 percent below the 1,428,800 acres picked and threshed last year and 7 percent below average. Acreages to be picked and threshed in both the Virginia-Carolina and Southeast areas are expected to be the same as last year. In the Southwest area, where a 5 percent reduction in the Texas acreage was only partially offset by increases in Oklahoma and New Mexico, acreage is down 3 percent.

Production in the Virginia-Carolina area is expected to reach 514 million pounds, about 2 percent above the 1961 production. In the Southeast area, indicated production at 791 million pounds is down 7 percent from 1961. In the Southwest area, production is estimated at 373 million pounds, about 3 percent below last year's outturn.

In the Virginia-Carolina area, the crop got off to a good start with normal or better stands. Ample rainfall during late spring and early summer have promoted excellent vine growth and unusually good yields are in prospect. The estimated yield per acre at 1,837 pounds is the fourth highest of record.

In the Southeastern area, the crop got off to a rather poor start due to unusually dry weather. Rainfall continued to be very spotted in the area as the season progressed, and additional moisture is needed in Georgia and in some sections of Alabama and South Carolina. The estimated yield per acre, 1,083 pounds, is well above average, but substantially below last year's per acre outturn of 1,170 pounds.

The crop in the Southwest area is in fair to good condition despite a somewhat late start in some sections. Dryland peanuts in South Texas have been hurt by the July drought, but prospects in central Texas are exceptionally promising following late July rains. Although additional moisture would be beneficial in some dryland areas of Oklahoma the irrigated acreage there is in excellent condition. The New Mexico crop looks very good, and yields are expected to be relatively high. The estimated yield of 921 pounds for this area is the third highest of record.

DRY BEANS: Dry bean production as of August 1 is estimated at 18.8 million bags (100 pounds clean basis). This is slightly above the July 1 forecast, largely due to improved conditions in Washington and California. The current estimate is 6 percent below the 1961 record production but 11 percent above average. Prospective yield, at 1,295 pounds per acre, is the third highest of record, exceeded only by 1,390 pounds in 1961 and 1,297 pounds per acre in 1959. The 10-year average is 1,182 pounds per acre.

The 1962 dry bean crop will be harvested from 1.45 million acres compared with 1.44 million acres for 1961 and the average. The decline from last year's production is entirely attributable to the lower yield prospects.

With the exception of the early plantings in Michigan and California the dry bean crop is generally behind normal in development. A late frost will be needed where the plants were delayed by excessive moisture this spring. Moisture is needed for the dry land beans in Utah, Idaho, Colorado and New York. Irrigation water is generally in good supply in all States. Since July 1 the improved prospects in Washington, California, and Wyoming more than offset the lower yields estimated for New York, Nebraska, Colorado, and Utah. In California yields per acre are expected to be the highest of record. Lima bean prospects improved during July with a yield of 1,858 pounds per acre indicated, compared with 1,729 pounds a month ago. "Other" bean prospects also increased with some blackeyes being cut in Southern California.

About half of the acreage in Michigan was in bloom on August 1 with favorable temperatures for podding. However, there is considerable late acreage that was planted and replanted over a long period of time due to wet soil. Harvest is expected to start the last week of August and continue into October.

DRY PEAS: Production of dry peas, forecast at 4.5 million bags (clean basis), is 28 percent above 1961, 30 percent above average and the largest crop since 1959.

Yields are expected to reach 1,360 pounds per acre compared with 1,063 pounds last year and the 10-year average of 1,194 pounds. Reporters indicate that yields in all States are likely to be above a year earlier. Expected yields in Minnesota and North Dakota, at 1,100 pounds per acre, are well above a year earlier, as the crop has had ample moisture. In Idaho,

where harvest got underway the first of August, yields are estimated at 1,250 pounds per acre. Supplies of water for irrigation have been abundant in Colorado, and generally favorable weather in Washington pushed yields to a near record 1,500 pounds per acre. In Oregon, yields are expected to be moderately above last year and slightly above average.

HAY: Production of all kinds of hay during 1962 is estimated at 116 million tons--down slightly from last year's crop but 3 percent above average. Over-all prospects declined slightly during July because of inadequate moisture supplies in most of the Atlantic and South Central States. Drought conditions were most serious in the North Atlantic States, particularly parts of Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey. Adequate rainfall and improved hay production prospects in much of the remainder of the country was not enough to offset decreases in the Atlantic and South Central States. During July, prospects improved particularly for wild and alfalfa hay in the West North Central Region and for wild hay in the Western States.

The North Central Region expects a total hay production of almost 65 million tons, more than half of the Nation's total production. This region's production is 8 percent above average. The Western region also expects increased production--up 5 percent from last year and up 12 percent above average. The North Atlantic Region, suffering from drought in many areas, expects production to be down almost a third from last year and a fourth below average. Moisture shortage has been a problem also in the South Atlantic and South Central Regions, where production is expected to be down more than a tenth from 1961. In spite of the decrease, hay output in the South Central Region will still be near the average. The South Atlantic hay production will be down almost a tenth from average.

Alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures production is estimated at 69.2 million tons, up 3 percent from last year and almost a fifth above average. Decreased output is expected in the Eastern and Southern areas, where moisture is short, while the Eastern Corn Belt prospects show little change from 1961. Although the Western Region expects hay production to be somewhat above last year, increases in some States are offset by decreases in the Pacific States which have had a cool and late season. Most West North Central States have had excellent moisture supplies, and this area expects output of alfalfa and alfalfa hay mixtures to be an eighth above last year and 27 percent above average.

Clover, timothy, and clover-grass mixtures are indicated at 20.8 million tons, down 13 percent from last year and 17 percent below average. Prospects during July declined mainly because of drought in the Atlantic regions. In most of this area as well as in the South Central Region prospective yields are below 1961. In the heavy producing North Central Region estimated output is down somewhat from 1961 because of reduced yields in Ohio, Illinois, Kansas, and Missouri only partially offset by increased yields in Minnesota and Iowa.

Lespedeza hay is estimated at 3.1 million tons, down 20 percent from 1961 and only about two-thirds of average. The decrease from last year is mainly accounted for by a 13 percent decrease in expected yield. Most of the Nation's lespedeza is grown in the South Atlantic and South Central Regions where soils have been dry this year. Most of these States had decreasing expectations during July, and all but one State now expects lower yields than in 1961.

Wild hay is forecast at 10.4 million tons, up 24 percent from last year and slightly above average. Increased production this year is mainly accounted for by the Dakotas. These States have returned to near-average output after last year's drought. The Western Region also expects an increase from a year earlier but this is partially offset by decreased prospects in the South Central Region.

BROOMCORN: A broomcorn crop of 24,500 tons is indicated by August 1 prospects. This is 800 tons less than last year's production of 25,300 tons and compares with the average of 31,690 tons.

The acreage planted this year is estimated at 165,000 acres, 2 percent more than last year. The average is 284,000 acres. Dry soils coupled with "washouts" in some areas after planting extended planting over a longer period than usual, and the crop is late in all areas. While most of the crop is expected to mature ahead of the average frost date, some acreage could be caught, especially in New Mexico. Abandonment this year is expected to be around 10 percent compared with 8 percent last year. Such an abandonment would leave 148,500 acres for harvest, the same as harvested in 1961. The yield per acre is indicated at 329 pounds, down 12 pounds from last season.

The Oklahoma crop is estimated at 6,900 tons, up 300 tons from last year. Acreage is down slightly from last season but yields are good in the Lindsay area and very promising in the Panhandle. Production in Texas is indicated at 3,500 tons. Although the planted acreage is larger than last year, drought sharply reduced yields and caused heavy abandonment.

A crop of 8,600 tons is expected in Colorado, compared with 8,300 tons last year. The acreage is about the same as in 1961. The supply of soil moisture is very favorable and near-record yields are anticipated. While some acreage is very late, most of the crop is expected to mature ahead of the average frost date. Production in New Mexico is estimated at 5,000 tons, down 700 tons from last season. The estimated acreage for harvest is up slightly from last year. Dry soils delayed planting and much of the acreage is extremely late, especially in the Portales area. With less irrigated acreage than last year, root rot damage, and the possibility of freeze damage, yield prospects are down sharply from last year despite generally favorable soil moisture. Production in Illinois and Kansas is estimated at 200 and 300 tons, respectively, the same as in 1961.

TOBACCO: Combined production of all types of tobacco will amount to about 2,135 million pounds this season if the August 1 outlook holds. Prospects declined about 6 million pounds from the July 1 forecast as slight increases in flue-cured and Southern Maryland failed to offset minor decreases in several other types. The current estimate is 4 percent above production in 1961, 5 percent above the 1951-60 average and would be the largest crop since 1956.

The average yield per acre expected for all tobacco is 1,741 pounds. This is surpassed only by last year's yield of 1,753 pounds as the highest of record. The average is 1,461 pounds.

Weather conditions over much of the Nation's tobacco growing areas during July were somewhat on the dry side. Typical of the season, most rain occurred in the form of local thundershowers.

The crop as a whole had not suffered a serious setback by month's end; however, soil moisture was becoming critically short in some areas. Hardest hit were the Pennsylvania seedleaf area, the burley area of central Tennessee, the dark-type belts of Kentucky and Tennessee, and the Georgia-Florida flue-cured belt. In some sections of Georgia, Florida, and Tennessee, tobacco was further plagued by disease, particularly black root-rot.

Flue-cured production is forecast at 1,311 million pounds, up about a million pounds from a month earlier. Improvement in the Old belt exceeded slightly the decline in the Georgia-Florida belt. Last year, 1,258 million pounds of flue-cured were produced, while the 10-year average stands at 1,270 million.

The combined average yield expected for bright leaf types is 1,792 pounds per acre, compared with the 1961 average of 1,801 pounds and the 10-year average of 1,470 pounds. Prospective yields of types 11 and 13 are the highest of record.

The burley crop is estimated at 608 million pounds--about 2 million below the July 1 outlook but the largest crop since 1954. Largely because of moisture deficiencies, prospects in Tennessee dropped about 8 million pounds during the month; however, Kentucky expects about 6 million pounds more than on July 1. Changes in minor burley States were generally offsetting. Last year 580 million pounds were produced. During the 1951-60 period, production averaged 542 million. An average yield of 1,794-pounds per acre is in prospect, second only to last year's 1,820 pounds for record-high honors. The 10-year average yield is 1,530 pounds per acre.

Prospects for Southern Maryland, type 32, improved during July and now stand at 39.0 million pounds. This is about 5 percent above the 1951-60 average. A yield of 950 pounds per acre is indicated based on August 1 conditions. At this level, the 1961 yield would surpass all other years except 1957, when 1,040 pounds per acre were realized.

At 54.4 million pounds, the present estimates for fire-cured leaf is about 1.5 million lower than a month ago. The August 1 estimate compares with 53.1 million pounds made in 1961 and 55.7 million for the 10-year average. Excepting a slight increase in the Virginia belt, prospects in all areas declined during the past month, primarily as the result of dry weather. Growers' reports indicate a yield of 1,524 pounds per acre, which would be the highest ever made. Yields averaged 1,499 pounds per acre in 1961, and 1,316 pounds during the 1951-60 period.

Dark air-cured prospects, types 35-37, dropped about a million pounds during July and were set at 23.4 million pounds as of August 1--about 3 percent above 1961 but 14 percent below average. One Sucker and Green River accounted for the decline in poundage during the past month as the Sun-cured outlook did not change. For all dark air-cured combined a yield of 1,465 pounds per acre is indicated, compared with 1,460 last season and the average of 1,295 pounds per acre.

Production of about 54.9 million pounds is forecast for the cigar filler crop, or about 3.8 million less than a month earlier. In the Lancaster area, extremely dry weather retarded growth of the crop and promoted premature blooming. Filler production is expected to fall short of 1961 by about

6.2 million pounds while surpassing the average by about 1.1 million pounds. The yield for types 41-44 is indicated at 1,606 pounds per acre. It averaged 1,717 pounds in 1961 and 1,600 pounds during 1951-60.

The cigar binder estimate, at 26.2 million pounds, shows only a minor change from the 26.4 million in prospect on July 1; the slight decline occurred in the Connecticut Valley. At this level, binder poundage would be 6 percent below that produced in 1961 and 31 percent below average. A yield of 1,712 pounds per acre is indicated, compared with 1,669 recorded last year and 1,619 for the average.

Conditions point toward a 17.7 million pound cigar wrapper crop. This represents a drop of about 200,000 pounds in prospects since the previous forecast, all occurring in the Connecticut Valley. Wrapper production totaled 19.0 million pounds in 1961 and averaged about 16.9 million from 1951 through 1960. For the shade-grown areas combined, an average yield of 1,358 pounds is probable, compared with a yield of 1,430 pounds last year and 1,270 pounds for the average.

COTTON: A 1962 cotton crop of 15,102,000 bales is indicated by August 1 prospects. This is 784,000 bales, or about 5 percent, more than the 1961 crop of 14,318,000 bales. Excellent yield per acre prospects in central cotton States account for most of the increase over last year. The indicated crop is the largest since 1953, compared with the 1951-60 average of 13,979,000 bales.

The estimated yield per acre for the United States of 461 pounds is 23 pounds above the 1961 yield and equals the second high in 1959. The record high was 466 pounds in 1958. The 1951-60 average is 380 pounds. Compared with last year, indicated yields per acre are sharply higher in central States, down slightly in New Mexico, Arizona and Georgia, and up moderately in most other States.

Of the 16,427,000 acres planted this year, abandonment, including acreage removed for compliance, is expected to account for 709,000 acres. With such an abandonment, the acreage for harvest would be 15,718,000 acres, slightly larger than the 15,634,000 acres harvested last year. The indicated abandonment is 4.3 percent this year compared with 5.7 percent in 1961 and the 1951-60 average of 6.3 percent.

California's cotton crop is making good progress with excellent prospects in view. Following a slow start, the crop in New Mexico and Arizona has developed rapidly under favorable weather conditions. In the northern half of Texas, heavy July rains promoted rapid plant growth. Irrigated cotton has a heavy set of bolls in High Plains areas. While abundant soil moisture assures continued growth of the large acreage of extremely late dryland cotton, an early freeze could limit yields. In sharp contrast, hot, dry weather in the southern half of Texas limited growth and promoted rapid opening with harvest moving rapidly. In the Central States, weather continued favorable during July. Plants are heavily loaded with large and small bolls with limited shedding in areas where soil moisture is becoming scarce. Prospective yields are somewhat better than average in the Carolinas and Georgia.

If the ratio of lint to cottonseed is the same as the average for the past five years, production of cottonseed would be 6,297,000 tons, compared with 5,978,000 tons in 1961.

APPLES: The United States commercial apple crop is estimated at 122.6 million bushels, down 1 percent from last month's forecast. This estimate is 3 percent below 1961, but 11 percent above average. Production prospects in the Eastern and Central States decreased 1 and 5 percent respectively, while those in the western region increased slightly. Lack of moisture has been a problem in the eastern and central regions. Estimates by region are as follows: Eastern 61.3 million bushels, 8 percent below 1961 but 18 percent above average; Central 25.7 million bushels, 9 percent below 1961 and 20 percent above average; Western 35.7 million bushels, 11 percent above last year and 4 percent below average.

The apple crop in the New England States developed favorably in July. Dry weather has favored disease and insect control, and many growers report an exceptionally clean crop. In New York, prospects are for a crop below last year in all areas except the Champlain Valley. The Hudson Valley was dry at the beginning of the month and the drought worsened throughout the month. In the Lake Ontario area, only Baldwin and Wealthy varieties have better crops than last year. Rhode Island Greening show a larger decline than any other single variety in the area. The Lake Champlain area received several timely rains during the month. Dry weather in New Jersey restricted sizing of early apples, especially in northern counties. In the rest of the State, prospects for apples are generally good except in scattered areas where hail damage occurred. Harvest of Starr apples neared completion by August 1, and picking of Twenty Ounce was common. Picking of McIntosh will begin soon after mid-August. In Pennsylvania, weather conditions continued dry. Early apples picked were small. Sizing of the main crop also has suffered some. York, Stayman and Rome, the leading varieties, are light, but other varieties are making a good crop. Every major producing area of Pennsylvania has had a hailstorm this season. Hail damage to apples was light but will lower the grade of some apples.

Prospects remained good in Virginia's northern Shenandoah Valley with a larger volume of Red Delicious and Yorks expected. Prospects are down in the Upper Piedmont, but better in the southern Piedmont counties. Roanoke prospects are about the same as last year. The crop outlook is generally excellent in Southwest Virginia, especially in Smyth and Wise Counties.

In the important Northeastern Ohio area, limited rainfall has affected the sizing of apples and is a factor in the lower prospective production. Quality is excellent. Harvesting of summer apples is nearly finished in some areas and harvest of some fall varieties has started. Indiana's apple crop continued to make good progress. The fruit is sizing nicely with good color and quality. Prospects are for a lighter crop than last year in Illinois. Size and quality are good. Harvest of Wealthy apples was active during July.

Michigan crop prospects are down from last month. The crop is down sharply from last year but is still well above average. Moisture is short and may cause a sizing problem. All major varieties are below last year. Prospects for Spys are down more than one-third, Jonathans down about one-fifth and McIntosh and Red Delicious are down less than one-tenth.

Idaho apples are expected to be of good quality this year. Cool weather in July was favorable for growth and sizing. Summer apples are ready to harvest. Harvest of fall varieties should start early in September and be in volume by mid-month. The apple crop in Colorado is good this year. Delicious apples were hurt by April frosts, but prospects for other varieties more than make up for the decline in Delicious production. Apples are sizing well and dates of harvest will be about the same as usual. In Oregon, apple development was generally good. In Western Oregon, an average crop is developing normally, but sizing in the Hood River area has been slow.

Washington expects an apple crop considerably larger than last year. Apples sized well during the month. The Lower Yakima Valley has a good crop of apples, but the Upper Valley is spotty. In other areas of the State prospects vary from excellent to poor. Harvest is expected to be about 4 days later than last year. Jonathan harvest is expected to begin about September 6-10.

In California the set of apples is spotty in some areas, but fruit has generally made good size and growth. Picking of the smaller Gravenstein crop is advancing rapidly. Fewer late apples than last season are expected in the Sebastopol district due particularly to the short Rome Beauty crop. In the Watsonville district, both Delicious and Newtowns have good sets, and size growth has been good. The season is generally about 4-7 days later than usual in the Coastal areas. Fruit has developed well in the Sierra Mountain areas. In the Southern Mountain district better prospects than last season are expected due to improved moisture conditions during the past winter.

PEACHES: The 1962 peach crop in the United States is forecast at 75.0 million bushels as of August 1. This is 4 percent below last year but 14 percent above the 1951-60 average of 65.6 million bushels. The August 1 forecast is down 3 percent from a month earlier primarily due to the California Clingstone "green drop" program, under which part of the crop was eliminated. Excluding the California Clingstone crop, which is used primarily for canning, the U. S. crop is forecast at 46.7 million bushels--7 percent below last year but 9.5 percent above average.

In California the Clingstone crop is now estimated at 28.3 million bushels--2 percent above last year and 23 percent above average. This excludes the tonnage eliminated by the green drop program and compares with the 30.6 million bushel forecast of a month ago. Harvest of extra-early varieties started in early July and was about half complete by August 1. Deliveries will increase rapidly as later varieties reach maturity. The crop appears to be sizing normally.

California Freestone peach production is estimated at 12.9 million bushels, unchanged from last month, up 3 percent from last year and 11 percent above average. The crop is sizing well and quality is good with little damage from sunburn. Harvest has run somewhat later than last year and volume shipments of Freestones to processors are not expected until early August.

In the 9 Southern States earlier expectations have generally materialized and a crop of 14.9 million bushels is now estimated. This is up slightly from last month and 4 percent above the June forecast. However, a crop

of this size would be 20 percent below last year but 26 percent above average. In South Carolina, prospects held steady and harvest of a good quality peach crop was accelerated by open weather. Movement is heavy from important producing Piedmont Counties and nearing the end in the Ridge section and southern counties. Harvest weather in Georgia was very good and the marketing of good quality peaches was nearly complete by August 1. Peak movement of a good quality Elberta crop from Arkansas occurred in the last week of July.

Production prospects declined slightly during July in the Middle Atlantic States as drought conditions prevailed in some areas. However, the August 1 forecast of 8.2 million bushels for this region is 20 percent above last year and 10 percent above average. Hail storms caused damage to the crop in Pennsylvania and Maryland, and size of fruit was reduced by dry weather. Harvest of early varieties was well advanced by late July, but volume movement of late varieties is not expected before the first weeks of August.

Production prospects in the North Central States declined 6 percent during July due to lack of soil moisture. The expected 4.4 million bushels now forecast is 30 percent under last year and 20 percent below average. In Michigan, little production is expected in Berren County, due to winter freeze damage. Movement of Redhaven variety peaches from southeastern counties hit peak volume around August 1--somewhat ahead of normal. Harvest dates in Ohio also are 7 to 10 days ahead of usual.

Crop conditions in New England States continue favorable, but continued dry soils in areas of New York could reduce sizing. More rain is also needed in the Lake Ontario district. Harvest of the earliest varieties started the last week in July.

In the far western States, other than California, prospects are about the same as a month ago. In Colorado, harvest of principal varieties is expected around August 20. Crop prospects continue to improve in Utah, as irrigation water is plentiful and the crop is sizing well. The above-average crop in Washington is of good quality and harvest of early varieties was nearing an end on August 1. There is little production in Western Washington this year except in Clark County, and here quality is inferior.

PEARS: The United States pear crop is estimated at 28,412,000 bushels as of August 1, 5 percent above last year. The Pacific Coast States forecast, unchanged from last month, is 7 percent above last year. Bartlett pear production is estimated at 19,875,000 bushels and "other" pears at 5,733,000 bushels. States other than the Pacific Coast expect pear production to be 2,804,000 bushels, up from last month but 8 percent below last year.

The California Bartlett forecast of 14,375,000 bushels is 10 percent above last year's crop and 4 percent above the 1951-60 average. Picking of Bartlett pears is near the peak in Solana County and past the peak in some Sacramento Valley areas. Harvest is increasing in the San Jose district and Placer County. The quality of the crop still appears to be exceptionally good.

The fruit has sized well and little cullage is reported. "Other" pears are forecast at 1,333,000 bushels, unchanged from last month, but 6 percent below last year and 22 percent below average. Growing conditions continue favorable. The Comice and Winter Nelis crops appear quite good.

Bartlett pears in Oregon showed good growth through mid-July, but several hot days in both the Medford and Hood River areas caused concern about sizing. However, cooler weather and a good rain during the first few days of August eased the problem. Bartlett quality is above average except for a small amount of hail damage in Jackson county. Harvest is expected to begin at Medford about August 20 and a few days later at Hood River. "Other" type pears made normal growth during July and are still in excellent condition. Prospects for Anjous are good, Bosc fair, and other varieties about average.

Washington's Bartlett estimate is unchanged from last month. The crop is variable. In the lower Yakima Valley there is an excellent crop of pears, but the Upper Valley Bartlett crop is poor, due to poor pollination and freezes. Hail caused serious damage in a wide swath from Cowlitz across Tieton Heights, Naches, and Selah. Other areas of the State range from good to poor. The "Other" pear production estimate is also unchanged from July 1.

Michigan's crop is estimated at 1,400,000 bushels, unchanged from last month. Conditions are poor in Berrien County of southwest Michigan. A good crop is expected in the central-west area, especially Oceana County. Lack of moisture is causing some concern. The fruit is high quality and free of frost or hail damage.

GRAPES: The 1962 grape crop is estimated at 3,174,250 tons, slightly larger than a month ago. This is 3 percent larger than last year's crop and 7 percent above the average. California and Arizona, which produce mostly European-type grapes and usually account for about 90 percent of the total, expect about 2.9 million tons, 3 percent more than in 1961 and 5 percent more than average. Production in the remaining States, where much of the increase from last month occurred, is also 3 percent above last year.

Production of raisin varieties in California is forecast at 1,750,000 tons, down 7 percent from the 1,885,000 tons produced last year. Thompson Seedless grapes approached their peak in the Arvin district during the first week of August. While maturity is about a week to ten days late this season, quality is expected to be high. Vine hoppers and mites have plagued growers this year, and some grapes have been afflicted with Spanish measles. Increased use of Giberellin for table Thompsons this season has resulted in larger berries and tight bunches. Production of table varieties is forecast at 575,000 tons, up 130,000 tons from last year. Quality is excellent. Harvest of Ribiers and Red Malagas is increasing in Kern County while Perlettes are through and Cardinals nearly through in all districts. Growers are optimistic about the wine grape production with growing conditions being nearly ideal to date. Production is estimated at 550,000 tons compared with 474,000 tons last year.

Warm weather in late July aided growth of the Washington crop, though the crop is late. Berries are developing good size, and bunches are better filled and more uniform than a month ago. Insect pests have been no problem as yet.

Production in the Great Lakes States is now forecast at 217,000 tons, up 2 percent from the 1961 crop and 28 percent above the average. Lighter crops than last year in New York and Pennsylvania are more than offset by the expected increases in Ohio and Michigan. The Michigan crop is expected to be slightly more than double the short crop of last year. The crop is generally developing well in each of the States though dry soil conditions exist in some areas. Showers late in July have been beneficial in both New York and Pennsylvania. An early harvest is expected in the Chautauqua-Erie area of New York and in Ohio. In Ohio, harvest is expected to start about the end of August.

CITRUS (NEW CROP): Florida citrus groves are in good condition with the fruit showing excellent sizing. In California's Desert Valley the set of grapefruit is reported light due to frost at blooming. Conditions have been favorable in other areas of the State. Oranges in southern California are making good growth under normal conditions. Temperatures were relatively low during July in central California but dropping of fruit continued.

Prospects for new crop lemons in California are below last year and average. A light set of early bloom occurred, but considerable new growth is developing in the important Ventura and Santa Barbara areas.

Citrus crop prospects in Arizona are much below last year and average. A light set of fruit resulted from the February freeze and adverse temperatures during March and April. Freeze damage in both Texas and Louisiana during January 1962 practically eliminated the 1962-63 crop.

SWEET CHERRIES: The production of sweet cherries is now estimated to total 109,100 tons, up almost 4,000 tons from the July 1 forecast and 8 percent above 1961. Harvest is now in full swing in Montana, a little later than usual because cool weather delayed maturity. Elsewhere, harvest has been completed, except for a few isolated orchards in Washington.

SOUR CHERRIES: The estimate of sour cherries is placed at 180,840 tons, a reduction of nearly 4,600 tons from last month. This is 9 percent above last year's production and 43 percent above average. The reduction from last month occurred largely in New York. Harvest in that State was expected to be through by about August 4. Picking has been completed or approaching the end in several States, but was continuing in Michigan, Wisconsin, Montana, Washington, and Oregon. Picking will probably continue until about mid-month. In Michigan, wind damage has been heavier than usual. Wisconsin's crop is somewhat better than average. In Washington, fruit is maturing slowly on Vashon Island with some cherries still green. Oregon expects a bumper crop. Fruit set was good, and cherries are large and of good quality.

APRICOTS: The August 1 forecast of apricots is placed at 163,000 tons, 15 percent below last year and 19 percent below the average. The slightly larger estimate than a month ago is due to the increase in Utah where fruit sized better than usual. Harvest as of August 1 was nearly complete in both California and Washington.

PLUMS & PRUNES: Production of plums in California and Michigan is now forecast at 85,500 tons, an increase of 2,000 tons over last month as a result of increased prospects in California. This is 10 percent below the 1961 crop and 2 percent below average. In California, mild temperatures in July prevented the usual degree of sunburn, although some varieties, largely Duarte, are being culled quite heavily due to earlier sunburn.

The dried prune estimate for California remains unchanged from a month ago at 140,000 tons (dried basis), 1,000 tons larger than last year but 10,000 tons below the average. The set of prunes is spotty and particularly light in the southern part of Santa Clara County and in San Benito County. Some orchards have practically no fruit on trees while others have good sets. While sizing has been good, there has been a great deal of cracking. This may result in some loss in production if the mold content is too high. Picking and drying of sugar prunes started in a few locations the last week of July with other varieties expected to follow during the next 3 weeks.

Production of prunes in Idaho, Oregon and Washington is now forecast at 84,500 tons (fresh basis), up 4,000 tons from July 1 and 25 percent above last year. Prospects continue good for large crops in Oregon and Washington. In Idaho, the crop showed great improvement during the past month, but the estimated production is still below average. Picking in Idaho was expected to start about August 9 with volume supplies by August 19. Harvest in the Lower Yakima Valley of Washington and the Milton-Freewater area of Oregon will start about mid-August.

AVOCADOS: Harvest of California's large crop of summer avocados from the bloom of 1961 continues in good volume, although in Orange and San Diego Counties, picking is on the decline.

Set of new crop (1962-63) avocados is spotty and prospects are for a lighter crop than during the 1961-62 season. Spring frost damage to early bloom hurt the crop.

FIGS: California's first crop of Black Mission figs was light, but the second crop is heavy. A good crop of Kadotas for canning is expected. Calimyrnas are developing well and are expected to start dropping about mid-August.

OLIVES: Warm weather in the San Joaquin Valley of California has been good for sizing the olive crop. In Butte and Tehama Counties, Mission and Sevillano varieties show a light crop. Prospects for olive production in Southern California are poor.

NECTARINES: August 1 condition as well as the movement to market points to a smaller crop of California nectarines than in 1961. The rate of cullage of the later fruit is turing out below that of fruit harvested earlier. The Sun Grands and the Early Le Grands are partically through, while Le Grands and Red Le Grands are still in good volume.

PECANS: Production of pecans is estimated at 90.6 million pounds. This is a sharp reduction from last year's record high 246.8 million pounds and the average of 158.6 million pounds. All States except Oklahoma and New Mexico expect smaller crops than last year with South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana off sharply. Cold weather during pollination, losses from insects, shedding and dry growing weather together with the fact that last year's crop was so large, all probably contributed to the smaller crops this year. The Oklahoma crop, while larger than last year's small crop, is much below average. A good crop is expected in New Mexico.

ALMONDS: The California almond crop is forecast at 46,000 tons, 31 percent smaller than last year's crop but 2 percent above average. Nut sizes are expected to be large due to the smaller set, and a shortage of small nuts is expected. Hulls are cracking on early varieties, and harvest is expected to begin later this month.

FILBERTS: The production of filberts in Oregon and Washington is expected to be 8,900 tons, which is 24 percent smaller than the 1961 crop, but 9 percent larger than average. Filberts made good growth during July. The size of nuts is generally good, although in certain areas of Oregon, blight has caused a portion of the nuts to be underdeveloped and many have dropped from the trees. Aphid infestation has been unusually heavy this year but is expected to have little effect on production. Sizes are expected to be much better than last year but rain is needed in areas of Washington for continued good growth.

WALNUTS: Production of walnuts in California and Oregon is forecast at 88,200 tons, which is 31 percent above last year and 20 percent above average. A record crop is in prospect for California, more than offsetting a smaller crop in Oregon. In California, nut sizes are expected to be large and sunburn damage is at a minimum. Production prospects in Oregon declined during July, as the nut set on August 1 was lighter than indicated earlier.

HOPS: Production of hops is estimated at 45.3 million pounds, up slightly from the July 1 forecast due to better yield prospects in Oregon and California. This is 28 percent above the 35.5 million pounds produced in 1961 but is 4 percent below the average. Each State is expected to have a higher production than last year.

The condition and development of hops in Washington were satisfactory during July, but prospects remain highly variable from yard to yard and within yards. The crop is generally 7-10 days late, with picking expected to start on a limited basis about August 20 and becoming general about a week later. Vines and foliage are generally light, which should permit a clean pick. The crop in both Oregon and California is in good to excellent condition. There has been no serious mildew or insect damage. Picking in California was expected to get under way after August 1. In Oregon, harvest will be about a week late. In Idaho, July weather was favorable for Late Cluster set. Early Clusters may be lighter due to retarded vine growth and mildew earlier in the season. Harvest is expected to start on Early Clusters about August 22 and on Late Clusters about September 1.

SUGAR BEETS: Production of sugar beets is now estimated at 18,333,000 tons, 1 percent below the forecast of a month ago. This is 4 percent above last year's record high production of 17,664,000 tons and 35 percent above the average of 13,613,000 tons. Based on conditions as of August 1, the indicated yield per acre for the United States is 16.2 tons, down 0.2 tons from a month earlier and half a ton below average.

While good to excellent progress during July was reported from many beet areas, cool weather and excessive moisture slowed growth and lowered yield prospects in some of the larger producing States. Yield prospects below a month ago are now indicated in Michigan, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, and Oregon. In contrast to 1961, adequate irrigation water is available, and moisture is plentiful to excessive in virtually all sugar beet areas.

Yield prospects improved slightly in the Central States during July, and beets generally are making good to excellent progress. Some fields are extremely late, particularly in the Red River Valley, where excessive rains delayed planting; good growing conditions during the next two months and a late fall are needed for these beets. Many fields were severely damaged by hail in the Nebraska Panhandle. Hail damage was also reported over northern Colorado, Montana, and Wyoming. Despite a late crop and below-normal growth, Idaho beets are making good progress, and a near-average yield is expected. In Utah, excellent stands, ample irrigation water, and good weather have contributed to the development of well-sized beets.

Beets in California are about two weeks late as the result of the cold, wet spring. However, the summer season has been favorable for beets and insects and disease are not as prevalent as last year. Harvest of fall planted beets in the Imperial Valley has been completed with yields reported as good. Harvest has started in the San Joaquin Valley and was expected to get under way in early August in the Sacramento Valley.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED: Production of sugarcane for sugar and seed in the continental United States, estimated at 11,511,000 tons, continued at a record high level. This expected production is 2 percent larger than was estimated a month ago and 17 percent above last year's production of 9,860,000 tons. With production in Hawaii estimated at 9,733,000 tons, the United States production totals 21,244,000 tons, 8 percent above last year.

Florida sugarcane condition is good. High temperatures, ample moisture, and negligible winds have made ideal weather for plant growth. Dry weather during July lowered yield prospects in Louisiana and sugarcane is suffering from lack of moisture. Growth is about a month behind normal in most areas and on heavy soils is almost at a standstill. A soaking rain is needed in all areas. Good progress has been made in preparing land for the new crop, and planting will get under way in early August.

In Hawaii most sugarcane continues to make normal progress. Weather conditions thus far have been generally favorable except for the drought in the Hamakau Coast on the island of Hawaii. Planting there is delayed and immature cane is being harvested; however, light rains toward the end of July benefitted plantings in all stages of growth.

POTATOES: The August 1 forecast of 1962 early summer potato production is 12,477,000 cwt., down 1 percent from the July 1 estimate. This is 19 percent below the 15,496,000 hundredweight harvested in 1961 and very near the 10-year average. Indicated production in Maryland and the Eastern Shore of Virginia is lower than forecast a month ago. Kansas, Georgia, and Texas estimates are up moderately from July 1.

Dry weather limited growth in Maryland. Digging on the Eastern Shore of Virginia was about complete by August 1, with conditions generally favorable for harvest during July. In Delaware, irrigation brought the crop along to maturity and, with timely rains in late July, the crop is sizing well. Harvest was proceeding at a moderate rate by the end of July. Harvest is nearing completion in Georgia. In North Carolina, harvest is just starting in the southern edge of the area. Harvest in the Texas High Plains was active throughout July with movement peaking the third week of the month. Supplies will last into September. Digging of the California crop in the Perris-Hemet areas of Riverside County and the Chino area of San Bernardino County is now past peak with shipments gradually declining.

The late summer potato crop is estimated at 34,643,000 hundredweight compared to 36,106,000 hundredweight harvested in 1961. August 1 prospects are 2 percent above the July 1 forecast with improvement generally in the Western States and the eastern Great Lakes States. This group includes Idaho, Colorado, Washington, Oregon, and California in the West and Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan in the Great Lakes area. Estimates are lower than a month ago for Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Maryland, North Carolina, and Wisconsin. Long Island growers used irrigation to maintain soil moisture and an excellent quality crop is reported. Digging has started but is proceeding slowly. Scattered harvesting for local markets began in New Jersey around July 10, but general digging for shipment did not start until the last week of the month. Digging in New Jersey is ahead of last year but well behind that of prior seasons. Cool temperatures and irrigation during July maintained the crop in good condition. Pennsylvania harvest has started with the Cobblers harvested thus far showing good quality. Adequate rains and cool temperatures provided good growing conditions in southern Ohio, where potatoes for early market were being dug the third week of July. Weather in Michigan was favorable for good quality, and harvest is progressing slightly ahead of normal. Cool weather in Wisconsin slowed growth, and early varieties are at least a week behind last year. Harvesting of the Nebraska crop is well under way, although digging has been delayed by frequent rains. Below normal temperatures in Idaho during July plus ample irrigation water has favored good quality. Shipments of the small Round Red crop started July 20. Movement of Long Whites started later in the month and Early Gems about August 1. In Colorado, digging of the small acreage in the Arkansas Valley is well along, and harvest has started in the northern area. Weather in Washington during the latter part of June and most of July was almost ideal for a heavy set and a high quality Russet Burbank crop. Weather most of July was favorable for potatoes in Oregon. Harvest started the last of July. Digging of the California crop is now active in the Stockton Delta and San Luis Obispo-Santa Maria areas, where practically all the late summer acreage is grown. Harvest will continue at about constant levels until October 1, when harvest of the fall acreage in the same areas begins.

The ~~first~~ forecast of the 1962 fall potato crop places production at 187,587,000 hundredweight, 8 percent below the large 1961 crop of 204,632,000 hundredweight. This year's crop is 20 percent above the 10-year average. Both acreage and prospective yield are below 1961 but above average. The sharpest decline in production, 13 percent, is expected in the 9 Central States. Both the Eastern and Western areas indicate a 7 percent reduction. Indicated production by areas follows: 8 Eastern States, 63,189,000 hundredweight this year compared with 67,644,000 hundredweight last year;

9 Central States, 42,066,000 against 48,350,000; and 9 Western States, 82,332,000 this year against 88,638,000 hundredweight in 1961. The Maine crop is forecast at 37,000,000 hundredweight, same as in 1961. Maine's somewhat cool and dry weather before mid-July held back growth, and bloom is fully one week later than usual, but stand, color, and vigor of plants are good. Heavy rains in late July provided adequate moisture for August growth. In New York, production will be about 12 percent less than last year. Long Island potatoes have made favorable growth under irrigation, with good quality expected. Development has been satisfactory in Upstate, New York, areas except in the central counties and in Steuben County, where dry soils limited growth. The Pennsylvania fall crop will be 24 percent below last year. Vine growth is good in the northern part of the State, but dry weather in the southeast has retarded growth, and yields in that area will fall below last year's record high levels. Indiana prospects are good, as moisture supplies have been adequate and there have been no adverse weather, insect, or disease conditions. Michigan's production estimate is down 21 percent from last year's crop. Stands are good, but growth was limited by dry conditions which prevailed in most areas of the State until mid-July. Wisconsin expects a 24 percent smaller crop than in 1961. Cool weather has slowed growth, and some acreage in the Antigo area has been dry. A 17 percent reduction is indicated for Minnesota production, with growth and stands in the southern part of the Red River Valley damaged by excessive moisture and some flooding during June and July. North Dakota, with production indicated at 13,685,000 hundredweight compared to 13,970,000 hundredweight in 1961, shows a much smaller reduction than the three other large producing States in this area. Potatoes in that State have made a good recovery after getting off to a late start. Conditions are exceptionally good in the western part of the Valley where planting was completed first. Rains have been timely and present moisture supplies are good. The Nebraska crop made good growth during July, but stands in many fields are thin.

Irrigation water supplies throughout the west are adequate to ample. The Idaho crop got off to a slow start, and temperatures the first three weeks of July were below normal, which retarded growth. Production in Idaho is expected to be 9 percent below 1961. In Colorado, the crop is in bloom and prospects are bright, with a crop 2 percent above 1961 indicated. The Washington crop is estimated 15 percent below 1961 but weather has been ideal for producing a high quality crop. A 10 percent reduction is estimated for Oregon. In California, the crop is 3 percent larger than in 1961 and digging of the large Kennebec acreage is now underway in the Salinas Valley--earlier than usual. Digging of the large market acreage in Tulare will become active early in September and become heavy by late September. Harvest of the Stockton Delta crop will not start until October. July weather was favorable for growth in Montana, Utah, and Nevada. With increased acreage in Utah and Nevada, production in these two States will be larger than in 1961.

With the first forecast of the 1962 fall crop available the total (all seasonal groups) potato crop production is indicated at 263,197,000 hundredweight, 10 percent less than 1961 but 2 percent above 1960 and 12 percent above the 1951-60 average.

SWEETPOTATOES: The August 1 estimate of sweetpotato production is placed at 16,597,000 hundredweight, 83,000 less than estimated on July 1. A crop of this size would be 10 percent larger than the 1961 production

but 6 percent smaller than the 1951-60 average. California is the only State that has better prospects than a month ago. Harvest of the California crop is now active in the Coachella Valley of Riverside County and Bloomington area of San Bernardino County. Digging in the southern coastal areas and in the San Joaquin Valley is starting. Yield prospects declined moderately during July in Maryland, Georgia, and Tennessee as a result of dry weather. Most other southeastern States also reported that July moisture was inadequate for normal growth but plants were still in good condition and yields had not been affected yet. Sweetpotato vines made fair to good progress in New Jersey in spite of the dry weather and now cover the rows. Timely rains through July kept the Virginia crop growing rapidly. Digging started in Northampton County in late July and will increase throughout the Shore during August. Most of the North Carolina crop made good growth during July. Dry conditions slightly retarded growth in South Carolina. Harvest of early varieties is underway in Georgia with quality generally good. Alabama is dry but the crop has not yet been hurt. New crop sweetpotatoes in south Alabama are being dug and sold green. A few early plantings are being dug in Louisiana with quality and appearance very good. Louisiana, Arkansas, and Kentucky sweetpotatoes were in need of moisture on August 1. Texas received rains in late July in time to maintain good yield prospects.

PASTURES: Condition of pasture feed in the United States declined from July 1 to August 1 but less than usual for this season. The national average, at 80 percent of normal on August 1, was 4 points below the reported condition a year earlier, but 4 points above the 1951-60 average.

Generally, temperatures across the Nation averaged below normal during July. However, early July brought above-normal temperatures to much of the interior section of the country extending into the central portion of the Western Region and the southern extremes of the South Atlantic Region. As the month advanced, these high temperatures had shifted to south of a line from mid-Texas through central Georgia. The month ended with above-normal temperature in the southern tier of States and in Pacific Coast States excluding southern California.

Most of the country received less than normal rainfall during July. The areas which received above-normal precipitation were some Rocky Mountain areas, the Plains States from Central Texas northward, a large part of the East North Central Region, Northern New England, and Central Florida.

In the North Atlantic Region, pasture feed deteriorated rapidly during July, as reported condition dropped 20 points to 47 percent of normal by August 1. In the Northern New England area, July rainfall was near normal, but most of it occurred late in the month. Pasture feed declined materially in Southern New England, where July rainfall was far below normal. Pastures in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania began the month in poor condition and continued to deteriorate during the first half of the month. Scattered rains were received the last half of the month, but pastures supplied a low percentage of roughage requirements. Farmers resorted to practically complete barn feeding or to pasturing hay fields. This reduced winter roughage supplies, which were already inadequate for the winter feeding season. Some farmers prepared seed beds and attempted to establish stands of sudan grass, rye, or soybeans, but most soils were too dry to germinate the plantings.

In the South Atlantic Region, pastures which had made good recovery during June were slowed by generally dry weather in July, but averaged 81 percent of normal on August 1. Pasture feed in most of Virginia, West Virginia, and North Carolina was good on August 1, as favorable weather conditions promoted pasture growth. Less favorable weather caused rapid deterioration of pastures in Delaware, Maryland, and South Carolina. Supplemental feeding of hay and green chop was necessary in some areas and grain feeding was increased above normal.

Pasture feed condition in the East North Central Region averaged 81 percent on August 1, which was 3 points below both a month earlier and August 1, 1961. Condition on August 1 was below the 10-year average, but the decline from July 1 was less than usual. During July, temperatures averaged below normal and most of the area except Michigan and Eastern Ohio received sufficient rainfall in early July to maintain the supply of forage from pastures.

Ideal conditions for pasture development prevailed in most of the West North Central Regions during July. Mild temperatures and favorable soil moisture have resulted in pastures continuing to make good growth in most of the area. South Central Missouri, however, did not share in this favorable situation. This area did not recover fully from insufficient rainfall and abnormal temperatures in the early growing season. With a lack of moisture in July, pastures deteriorated rapidly, and the average condition in Missouri dropped 17 points to 64 percent by August 1. For the West North Central Region pasture condition averaged 90 percent on August 1 -- down slightly from July 1 but well above the 82 percent on August 1, 1961 and the 10-year average of 77 percent.

On August 1, the condition of pasture feed in the South Central States averaged 75 percent. The 6-point decline from July 1 was more than usual, but the August 1 condition was 5 points above the 10-year average for the region. Rainfall was spotty, and most of the area received below normal quantities during July. This combined with above-normal temperature retarded pasture growth. Pastures are short in much of the area, but should respond adequately to rains if they are received in early August.

Good to excellent pasture feed was available in most of the Western Region on August 1, when condition averaged 85 percent. This compares with 70 percent a year earlier and the 10-year average condition of 77 percent. Temperatures during July averaged below normal for the area, helping to conserve earlier moisture supplies and keep pasture forage growing through mid-July. However, near the end of the month, above-normal temperatures prevailed over the Northwestern part of the region and slowed forage growth. Temperature advances in late July helped growth of irrigated pastures that were given an adequate water supply.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: The Nation's farm flocks laid 5,175 million eggs during July--3 percent more than in July 1961. Increases were 8 percent in the South Central, 7 percent in the West, 4 percent in the South Atlantic, and 1 percent in both the East North Central and the West North Central States. The North Atlantic area decreased 4 percent. Egg production during July was the highest of record in the South Atlantic, South Central, and in the West.

The United States aggregate egg production, January through July 1962, totaled 37,704 million eggs or 2 percent more than during the same months a year earlier.

The rate of egg production in July was 18.41 eggs per layer, compared with the July 1961 rate of 18.15 and the 1951-60 July average of 16.70. Rate of lay was above a year earlier in all regions of the country, except the South Atlantic and the West, which showed no change. The rate was up 2 percent from a year earlier in the West North Central and in the South Central and up 1 percent in the North Atlantic and in the East North Central States. The rate of lay per layer on hand during the first 7 months of 1962 was 127.9, compared with 127.5 for the same months last year.

The Nation's laying flock averaged 281,168,000 birds during July, an increase of 1 percent from a year earlier. Increases of 7 percent in the West, 6 percent in the South Central, and 4 percent in the South Atlantic more than offset decreases of 6 percent in the North Atlantic and 1 percent in the West North Central States. Layer numbers were the same as last year in the East North Central region.

The number of layers on August 1, 1962 totaled 281,389,000, compared with 277,250,000 on August 1, 1961-- an increase of about 1 percent. Increases from last year were 7 percent in the West, 6 percent in the South Central, and 4 percent in the South Atlantic regions. In the North Atlantic States layer numbers were down 6 percent, while in the East North Central and in the West North Central States, there were no changes.

The rate of lay on August 1 was 57.8 eggs per 100 layers, compared with 57.3 eggs on August 1 a year ago. All regions of the country were above last year except the West, which showed no change. Increases were 2 percent in the West North Central and 1 percent in the North Atlantic, East North Central, South Atlantic, and South Central regions.

Pullets not of laying age on August 1, 1962 are estimated at 112,260,000--- about 15 percent below a year earlier. Decreases of 26 percent in the West North Central, 20 percent in the East North Central, 10 percent in the North Atlantic, 5 percent in the South Central and 4 percent in the South Atlantic States more than offset an increase of 12 percent in the West.

Potential layers (hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age) on farms August 1 are estimated at 393,649,000---down 4 percent from last year. Potential layers were down 11 percent in the West North Central, 8 percent in the East North Central and 7 percent in the North Atlantic regions, but increased 8 percent in the West, 3 percent in the South Central and 1 percent in the South Atlantic States.

Producers received an average of 29.5 cents a dozen for eggs in mid-July, compared with 28.2 cents a month earlier and 34.2 cents a year earlier. Despite the increase from mid-June, egg prices were the lowest for the month in 20 years. Prices in the Nation's egg markets, although showing considerable fluctuation, trended upward during July. At the end of the month receipts in terminal markets were in fair balance with needs. Most egg breakers had completed their seasonal operations.

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE, PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE,
POTENTIAL LAYERS AND EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, AUGUST 1

Year	North Atlantic	E. North Central	W. North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, AUGUST 1							
	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.
1951-60 (Av.)	49,921	50,922	69,772	29,842	42,676	33,635	276,767
1961	44,529	44,919	61,114	38,991	45,909	41,788	277,250
1962	42,056	44,744	60,832	40,430	48,514	44,813	281,389
PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, AUGUST 1							
1951-60 (Av.)	29,217	42,608	66,326	19,245	26,397	14,918	198,712
1961	16,648	25,017	46,564	15,961	16,752	10,429	131,371
1962	14,942	19,921	34,550	15,299	15,842	11,706	112,260
POTENTIAL LAYERS ON FARMS, AUGUST 1 ^{1/}							
1951-60 (Av.)	79,138	93,529	136,098	49,088	69,073	48,553	475,479
1961	61,177	69,936	107,678	54,952	62,661	52,217	408,621
1962	56,998	64,665	95,382	55,729	64,356	56,519	393,649
EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, AUGUST 1							
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
1951-60 (Av.)	53.6	52.4	52.7	49.1	45.8	57.4	51.9
1961	57.1	58.1	58.0	56.0	53.5	60.9	57.3
1962	57.6	58.7	59.2	56.4	54.1	60.8	57.8
^{1/} Hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age.							

Prices received by producers for broilers in mid-July averaged 14.8 cents per pound live weight, compared with 14.3 cents in mid-June and 12.4 cents in mid-July 1961. Prices for broilers in producing areas rose between 1 cent and 1½ cents during July. At the end of the month, however, offerings of ready-to-cook fryers were fully ample to excessive in large terminal markets.

Prices received for farm chickens (mostly hens) on July 15, 1962 averaged 9.5 cents, down 0.3 cent from a month earlier and a year earlier. Off-farm movement of hens was uneven. Producers received an average of 14.4 cents per pound for all chickens (farm chickens and commercial broilers) in mid-July, compared with 13.9 cents a month earlier and 12.2 cents in mid-July 1961.

On July 15 producers received an average of 20.8 cents per pound live-weight for turkeys, up 0.7 cent from a month earlier and up 1.3 cents from a year earlier. Except for July 1961, however, turkey prices averaged the lowest for the month since 1942. By August 8, farm prices in major producing areas had declined ½ to 1 cent from mid-July. Market activity in frozen ready-to-cook turkeys was seasonally light and largely confined to institutional trading in tams.

The average cost of the farm poultry ration in mid-July was \$3.44 per 100 pounds, compared with \$3.40 a year earlier. The average cost of broiler growing mash in mid-July was \$4.65 per 100 pounds, compared with \$4.68 in mid-July 1961. Cost of turkey growing mash averaged \$4.76 per 100 pounds, up 6 cents from a year earlier. On July 15, the egg-feed and farm chicken-feed ratios were less favorable to producers than a year earlier, but the broiler-feed and the turkey-feed ratios were more favorable.

Milk production in the United States during July is estimated at 10,977 million pounds, about 1 percent less than July 1961 and 2 percent below the 1951-60 average for the month. For the first 7 months of the year, milk production totaled about 1 percent more than in the corresponding period of 1961.

Monthly milk production on farms, selected States,
July 1962, with comparisons
(In millions of pounds)

State	July average: 1951-60	July 1961	June 1962 2/	July 1962	State	July average: 1951-60	July 1961	June 1962 2/	July 1962
N. Y.	820	871	995	818	Ga.	97	94	85	84
N. J.	93	94	98	90	Ky.	225	260	258	263
Pa.	531	580	631	557	Tenn.	238	238	230	240
Ohio	494	470	497	464	Ala.	109	88	88	89
Ind.	339	289	312	294	Miss.	137	117	119	116
Ill.	450	386	414	391	Ark.	114	92	95	93
Mich.	486	462	522	477	Okla.	149	139	130	130
Wis.	1,522	1,555	1,830	1,561	Texas	267	257	267	264
Minn.	777	851	1,046	833	Mont.	52	43	46	44
Iowa	581	575	620	565	Idaho	142	154	150	148
Mo.	396	367	391	377	Wyo.	21.6	18.7	18.9	18.8
N. Dak.	194	170	199	187	Colo.	82	75	71	72
S. Dak.	147	144	146	136	Utah	65	66	70	65
Nebr.	218	191	188	184	Wash.	168	181	204	183
Kans.	196	169	173	164	Oreg.	120	111	118	109
Md.	119	132	128	125	Calif.	646	727	719	733
Va.	187	191	188	191	Other:				
W. Va.	75	62	59	56	States	696	653	714	668
N. C.	147	140	140	143	1/				
S. C.	51	44	43	44	U. S.	11,182	11,057	12,003	10,977

1/ Monthly data for individual States not available.

2/ Revised.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

CORN FOR GRAIN

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962	Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Vt.	54.8	60.0	61.0	69	60	61
Mass.	56.6	62.0	59.0	185	124	118
Conn.	55.5	66.0	62.0	210	132	124
N. Y.	52.3	63.0	54.0	11,709	11,403	9,990
N. J.	55.0	74.0	60.0	6,718	5,772	4,560
Pa.	52.6	67.0	45.0	51,537	59,965	41,085
Ohio	58.0	74.0	77.0	194,223	187,738	203,126
Ind.	58.0	74.0	79.0	268,859	308,802	336,224
Ill.	61.0	77.0	79.0	538,109	638,176	667,866
Mich.	50.0	68.0	68.0	76,879	101,864	98,804
Wis.	61.1	73.0	71.0	99,261	120,377	111,257
Minn.	52.0	64.5	56.0	260,873	324,242	270,256
Iowa	57.2	74.0	76.0	601,420	747,252	744,420
Mo.	42.2	62.0	56.0	153,228	175,398	166,320
N. Dak.	25.4	33.0	30.0	10,128	5,148	5,610
S. Dak.	29.6	36.5	36.0	95,493	100,046	103,608
Nebr.	36.5	51.5	55.0	216,330	279,439	277,530
Kans.	30.1	48.0	49.0	46,935	58,800	61,838
Del.	48.7	62.0	55.0	7,367	7,378	6,875
Md.	49.6	60.0	55.0	20,892	22,140	21,120
Va.	39.8	53.0	58.0	28,650	28,885	31,320
W. Va.	45.0	53.0	54.0	6,351	4,240	3,996
N. C.	35.0	48.0	54.0	65,515	67,200	71,064
S. C.	22.8	35.0	36.0	20,797	20,055	17,748
Ga.	22.4	35.0	29.0	48,925	65,800	50,170
Fla.	21.2	33.0	31.0	7,058	9,636	8,587
Ky.	40.0	55.0	55.0	69,837	61,380	61,380
Tenn.	31.3	43.0	41.0	48,215	45,408	39,852
Ala.	22.6	35.0	31.0	44,097	48,335	37,665
Miss.	24.4	39.0	30.0	34,234	34,515	24,150
Ark.	24.6	35.5	33.0	13,652	8,449	6,996
La.	24.2	37.0	34.0	12,107	9,879	7,820
Okla.	22.1	35.0	33.0	7,240	5,390	4,488
Texas	21.1	30.0	29.0	35,558	31,890	26,216
Mont.	30.1	58.0	60.0	192	174	180
Idaho	66.0	79.0	76.0	1,147	1,817	1,748
Wyo.	37.0	67.0	65.0	604	1,340	1,235
Colo.	38.3	56.5	51.0	10,346	12,204	11,679
N. Mex.	23.8	35.0	34.0	602	525	442
Ariz.	19.8	18.0	17.0	568	360	340
Utah	52.1	64.0	68.0	197	192	204
Wash.	56.6	85.0	83.0	2,064	2,975	3,320
Oreg.	63.2	68.0	70.0	1,234	1,632	1,890
Calif.	62.3	72.0	73.0	8,498	7,776	6,351
U.S.	45.7	61.8	61.7	3,128,197	3,624,313	3,549,633

WINTER WHEAT

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962	Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
N. Y.	30.6	33.5	31.5	10,047	8,174	6,142
N. J.	29.3	32.5	30.0	1,677	1,365	1,020
Pa.	26.4	30.0	27.5	17,184	15,720	12,678
Ohio	26.6	31.0	32.0	44,367	45,167	38,688
Ind.	27.5	35.0	35.5	36,326	45,150	38,908
Ill.	27.8	36.0	32.0	47,460	61,308	49,600
Mich.	29.8	36.0	32.0	33,969	39,996	29,504
Wis.	28.7	36.5	37.0	825	1,204	1,147
Minn.	22.6	27.5	25.0	915	688	525
Iowa	23.0	26.0	25.0	2,916	2,522	2,250
Mo.	26.1	30.5	26.0	38,475	43,096	26,078
S. Dak.	20.0	18.0	8.5	8,463	10,332	5,610
Nebr.	23.4	24.5	19.0	78,758	78,620	53,048
Kans.	19.1	26.5	23.5	192,985	273,718	208,750
Del.	24.8	28.0	28.0	880	644	560
Md.	24.4	26.0	27.0	4,637	3,692	3,483
Va.	23.6	27.5	23.0	6,852	6,820	3,933
W. Va.	23.0	24.0	25.0	905	600	450
N. C.	22.2	29.0	23.5	8,078	11,368	5,334
S. C.	20.1	26.5	23.0	3,207	3,710	1,265
Ga.	19.9	27.0	25.0	2,169	2,538	1,175
Ky.	22.6	27.0	26.0	4,632	4,725	3,458
Tenn.	19.6	26.0	22.5	3,820	3,848	2,700
Ala.	21.5	26.0	24.0	1,130	1,456	912
Miss.	25.0	28.0	26.0	1,066	1,176	858
Ark.	22.5	30.5	27.0	2,194	4,941	3,321
La.	^{1/} 19.5	24.0	24.0	^{1/} 750	840	744
Okla.	16.4	24.0	19.0	75,225	110,832	71,953
Texas	13.7	23.0	16.0	38,874	84,870	43,696
Mont.	23.4	19.0	27.0	41,242	39,102	47,790
Idaho	27.0	27.5	30.0	19,039	19,002	18,030
Wyo.	19.5	21.0	23.0	4,943	4,263	4,669
Colo.	18.1	23.0	18.5	40,745	56,189	34,798
N. Mex.	11.0	29.0	20.0	1,917	8,004	4,200
Ariz.	31.1	43.0	40.0	1,567	1,118	960
Utah	16.4	15.0	20.0	4,145	2,550	3,440
Nev.	30.2	32.0	38.0	122	64	114
Wash.	32.7	28.0	38.0	61,134	50,736	56,468
Oreg.	31.6	25.5	33.0	23,731	17,901	18,777
Calif.	21.0	25.0	27.0	9,161	8,225	7,992
U.S.	22.0	26.4	24.1	876,232	1,076,274	815,028

^{1/} Short-time average.

SPRING WHEAT OTHER THAN DURUM

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1961	Indicated	Average	1961	Indicated
	1951-60	1961	1962	1951-60	1961	1962
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Wis.	26.3	32.5	35.0	867	812	665
Minn.	21.1	24.0	24.0	16,639	23,256	16,056
Iowa	21.0	27.0	25.0	284	486	375
N.Dak.	15.4	12.0	24.0	94,713	53,868	90,504
S.Dak.	12.3	13.0	18.0	25,214	20,384	20,034
Nebr.	14.4	17.0	---	403	187	---
Mont.	16.4	9.0	21.0	46,431	13,518	31,227
Idaho	39.0	44.0	49.0	22,996	17,248	17,885
Wyo.	18.2	17.0	24.0	968	442	672
Colo.	20.3	23.0	23.0	1,083	368	253
Utah	35.4	39.5	43.0	2,734	1,778	1,763
Nev.	31.8	29.0	38.0	387	290	494
Wash.	26.4	28.0	32.0	10,181	4,536	8,032
Oreg.	28.4	24.5	30.0	4,285	2,303	2,910
U.S.	17.3	15.0	24.2	227,380	139,476	190,870

DURUM WHEAT

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1961	Indicated	Average	1961	Indicated
	1951-60	1961	1962	1951-60	1961	1962
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Minn.	18.1	22.0	24.0	680	616	1,152
N.Dak.	14.5	11.5	25.0	18,517	14,570	46,250
S.Dak.	11.8	15.5	17.0	1,695	1,829	2,567
Mont. 1/	2/17.8	12.0	22.0	2/5,561	1,428	6,468
Calif.	2/48.8	64.0	62.0	2/331	512	682
U.S.	14.6	12.3	24.3	24,951	18,955	57,119

1/ Included with "other spring" wheat prior to 1954.

2/ Short-time average.

WHEAT: Production by Classes, for the United States

Year	Winter		Spring		White	Total
	Hard red	Soft red	Hard red	Durum 1/	(Winter & Spring)	
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Av. 1951-60:	563,922	181,286	190,110	25,168	168,077	1,128,563
1961 :	755,029	202,782	116,177	18,955	141,762	1,234,705
1962 2/:	547,317	155,109	162,867	57,119	140,605	1,063,017

1/ Includes durum wheat in States for which estimates are not shown separately.

2/ Indicated August 1, 1962.

OATS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962	Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Maine	42.7	47.0	49.0	3,054	2,115	2,548
Vt.	39.5	43.0	42.0	699	731	672
N. Y.	45.2	52.0	48.0	30,459	31,148	27,888
N. J.	37.6	45.0	37.0	1,205	945	703
Pa.	40.0	47.0	41.0	28,926	29,140	25,420
Ohio	45.8	50.0	60.0	50,776	36,850	49,980
Ind.	43.0	44.0	57.0	47,691	26,620	36,537
Ill.	44.4	56.0	54.0	124,575	89,936	81,540
Mich.	40.5	46.0	50.0	44,945	38,962	38,100
Wis.	48.9	56.0	58.0	131,530	130,032	126,614
Minn.	41.8	46.0	48.0	185,386	159,988	150,240
Iowa	38.0	43.5	44.0	198,565	144,464	134,420
Mo.	30.0	35.0	30.0	30,430	16,765	9,780
N. Dak.	29.2	23.0	45.0	54,346	29,049	87,525
S. Dak.	29.6	34.0	40.0	94,244	85,510	104,640
Nebr.	26.0	32.0	32.0	44,860	34,144	30,048
Kans.	25.6	31.0	23.0	21,990	17,019	9,844
Del.	37.0	43.0	36.0	288	215	216
Md.	38.6	43.5	42.0	2,306	2,132	2,058
Va.	36.0	43.0	38.0	4,404	3,913	3,116
W. Va.	35.4	37.5	40.0	1,142	862	920
N. C.	34.2	40.5	35.0	12,766	11,218	8,540
S. C.	30.4	36.0	32.0	13,040	8,856	6,368
Ga.	31.1	43.0	39.0	10,888	7,568	5,226
Fla.	25.9	34.0	30.0	668	476	450
Ky.	30.6	36.0	35.0	2,098	1,620	1,575
Tenn.	30.6	38.0	33.0	5,352	3,800	3,135
Ala.	30.6	38.0	33.0	3,364	3,230	2,310
Miss.	37.9	43.0	39.0	9,059	7,697	5,577
Ark.	35.9	44.0	44.0	8,726	5,060	4,664
La.	31.0	37.0	33.0	2,232	1,480	1,056
Okla.	22.4	29.5	19.5	13,293	13,836	6,864
Texas	22.6	27.0	21.5	26,256	28,998	17,329
Mont.	33.2	34.0	43.0	8,452	5,032	8,600
Idaho	46.0	45.5	51.0	8,582	6,279	7,395
Wyo.	31.4	33.0	42.0	3,582	2,970	3,780
Colo.	32.7	37.5	39.0	4,678	4,200	4,290
N. Mex.	27.2	39.0	32.0	403	468	416
Ariz.	46.9	50.0	50.0	430	400	350
Utah	47.0	44.0	53.0	1,604	880	1,325
Nev.	42.8	42.0	45.0	201	84	225
Wash.	46.2	44.0	48.0	7,274	5,324	5,184
Oreg.	35.9	37.0	40.0	9,599	7,104	7,080
Calif.	32.2	37.0	40.0	5,835	5,735	5,760
U. S.	37.2	42.1	44.6	1,260,392	1,012,855	1,030,308

SOYBEANS FOR BEANS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1961	Indicated	Average	1961	Indicated
	1951-60	1961	1962	1951-60	1961	1962
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
N.Y.	16.4	21.0	15.0	82	84	60
N.J.	20.8	24.0	23.0	655	936	989
Pa.	18.9	23.0	19.0	290	207	152
Ohio	23.4	28.0	29.0	29,373	48,216	51,997
Ind.	24.1	28.0	29.0	49,641	77,084	81,432
Ill.	24.8	28.5	29.0	110,543	158,745	163,328
Mich.	21.2	26.0	25.0	3,876	7,410	8,250
Wis.	15.5	18.5	18.5	1,243	2,016	1,868
Minn.	19.6	24.0	21.0	39,894	56,184	48,720
Iowa	23.8	28.5	29.0	54,347	98,182	98,687
Mo.	19.5	24.5	24.0	37,254	65,513	65,184
N.Dak.	14.0	14.0	9.0	1,703	2,786	1,485
S.Dak.	14.6	18.0	19.0	2,154	2,250	2,432
Nebr.	21.7	25.5	29.0	3,088	7,064	8,961
Kans.	13.4	21.5	21.0	5,840	15,114	17,241
Del.	19.8	24.0	23.0	2,465	5,160	5,198
Md.	21.3	24.0	24.0	3,413	6,168	6,000
Va.	18.9	20.5	23.0	4,467	7,749	8,579
N.C.	19.1	23.5	23.5	7,307	14,312	13,160
S.C.	13.8	20.5	20.5	4,039	12,382	13,714
Ga.	12.9	17.0	15.0	742	1,360	1,080
Fla.	21.1	26.0	26.0	587	936	1,014
Ky.	19.2	25.0	24.0	2,832	5,025	5,160
Tenn.	19.2	22.0	22.0	5,154	10,186	10,296
Ala.	20.0	24.0	23.0	2,172	3,504	3,496
Miss.	17.0	22.5	20.0	11,824	23,490	22,140
Ark.	18.4	19.5	19.0	27,813	50,934	52,003
La.	19.6	24.0	24.0	2,426	4,728	5,160
Okla.	13.4	19.5	18.0	891	3,062	3,060
Texas	1/22.2	26.0	23.0	649	2,236	1,748
U.S.	21.6	25.3	25.2	416,767	693,023	702,594

1/ Short-time average.

BARLEY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962	Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
N. Y.	34.4	39.0	33.0	1,783	858	627
N. J.	40.2	47.0	44.0	889	1,175	968
Pa.	37.6	43.0	37.0	7,298	7,740	6,808
Ohio	34.0	43.0	37.0	2,336	2,236	1,887
Ind.	30.1	38.0	33.0	1,761	1,900	1,386
Ill.	30.4	37.0	33.0	2,556	2,553	1,947
Mich.	33.3	39.0	36.0	2,826	2,613	2,376
Wis.	37.2	45.0	45.0	2,845	1,395	1,350
Minn.	28.0	30.0	26.0	28,807	27,300	23,192
Iowa	29.8	39.0	39.0	744	1,014	468
Mo.	27.2	35.0	27.0	6,962	4,900	2,835
N. Dak.	22.6	18.0	30.0	70,489	42,948	90,900
S. Dak.	20.4	24.0	25.0	11,094	11,832	11,100
Nebr.	22.0	28.0	25.0	4,865	6,300	4,100
Kans.	20.3	31.0	19.0	11,370	26,040	14,364
Del.	34.6	42.0	40.0	461	630	600
Md.	36.6	40.0	38.0	3,055	3,720	3,268
Va.	36.0	43.5	36.5	3,825	5,220	4,161
W. Va.	34.6	39.5	36.5	425	395	365
N. C.	32.5	41.0	34.0	1,857	3,034	2,278
S. C.	27.2	38.0	32.0	724	1,064	672
Ga.	26.9	38.0	34.0	239	418	340
Ky.	28.1	34.0	31.0	2,423	2,550	1,643
Tenn.	21.4	29.0	25.0	1,427	1,160	950
Ark.	23.4	29.5	24.0	520	738	720
Okla.	18.7	25.0	16.0	6,677	19,250	9,984
Texas	18.4	24.0	17.0	4,338	10,104	3,570
Mont.	27.8	18.0	31.0	33,338	26,370	54,963
Idaho	33.2	32.5	37.0	16,767	19,142	21,349
Wyo.	30.8	31.0	40.0	3,435	3,193	4,040
Colo.	27.0	33.5	26.5	11,598	17,353	13,303
N. Mex.	33.3	45.0	42.0	846	2,025	1,680
Ariz.	59.6	68.0	62.0	9,023	11,220	7,192
Utah	44.0	43.0	52.0	6,662	6,063	7,540
Nev.	38.2	37.0	42.0	603	333	504
Wash.	35.9	40.0	43.0	18,220	28,560	27,649
Oreg.	35.6	33.5	38.0	16,898	16,214	15,998
Calif.	39.2	48.0	50.0	66,212	73,824	71,500
U. S.	29.0	30.3	32.4	366,490	393,384	418,577

State	RYE						SORGHUM GRAIN		
	Yield per acre			Production			Production		
	Average	1961	Indi-	Average	1961	Indi-	Average	1961	Indi-
	1951-60		cated	1951-60		cated	1951-60		cated
			1962			1962			1962
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
N. Y.	21.6	25.0	24.0	312	500	480	---	---	---
N. J.	21.2	23.0	22.0	238	207	242	---	---	---
Pa.	21.2	25.0	23.0	386	400	322	---	---	---
Ohio	19.4	23.0	24.0	535	621	840	---	---	---
Ind.	17.6	21.0	22.0	1,239	1,386	1,320	547	767	558
Ill.	16.6	22.0	20.0	1,108	1,276	1,060	378	434	427
Mich.	17.3	23.0	22.0	806	759	880	---	---	---
Wis.	13.3	18.0	19.0	550	396	475	---	---	---
Minn.	16.3	19.0	20.0	1,575	1,406	1,780	---	---	---
Iowa	16.4	18.5	18.5	174	130	111	3,696	870	1,062
Mo.	15.4	20.0	18.0	769	820	648	10,242	9,776	7,697
N. Dak.	16.0	13.0	26.0	4,548	3,354	12,740	---	---	---
S. Dak.	15.4	17.5	17.5	3,721	3,535	4,568	2,964	4,828	6,588
Nebr.	12.0	17.5	15.0	1,981	2,940	3,300	34,788	62,570	75,400
Kans.	13.0	17.0	16.0	1,370	2,006	2,832	78,142	111,680	117,916
Del.	17.6	22.0	22.0	244	220	220	---	---	---
Md.	18.8	21.0	21.0	325	315	336	---	---	---
Va.	17.4	19.5	18.0	331	351	342	1/ 297	259	304
N. C.	14.4	19.0	15.0	303	342	270	2,033	2,035	1,870
S. C.	13.0	19.0	16.0	182	342	272	168	168	138
Ga.	12.2	19.0	15.0	171	494	360	1/ 542	525	322
Ky.	15.8	19.0	19.0	356	266	190	1/ 973	650	506
Tenn.	12.4	17.0	15.0	227	170	135	876	836	403
Ala.	---	---	---	---	---	---	523	364	325
Miss.	---	---	---	---	---	---	493	560	364
Ark.	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,282	351	192
La.	---	---	---	---	---	---	169	140	100
Okla.	8.7	12.0	9.5	768	792	703	13,627	16,866	16,356
Texas	9.9	17.0	11.0	252	391	308	160,532	229,635	216,468
Mont.	14.4	15.0	22.0	262	495	660	---	---	---
Idaho	21.6	32.0	31.0	123	256	248	---	---	---
Wyo.	12.0	19.0	21.0	80	114	126	---	---	---
Colo.	10.2	16.0	12.0	460	816	720	6,519	8,992	11,160
N. Mex.	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,998	9,310	7,980
Ariz.	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,453	7,475	6,200
Wash.	14.8	20.5	23.0	1,164	1,763	2,024	---	---	---
Oreg.	15.3	19.0	18.0	318	399	414	---	---	---
Calif.	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,004	13,524	12,834
U. S.	15.0	17.7	19.7	25,072	27,262	38,926	337,601	482,615	485,170

1/ Short-time average.

BROOMCORN

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For			Indi-			Indi-	
	Average:	1961	harvest	Average:	1961	cated	Average:	1961	cated
	1951-60:	1/	1962	1951-60:	1/	1962	1951-60	1/	1962
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Tons	Tons	Tons
Ill.	2,650	500	500	628	800	700	840	200	200
Kans.	5,360	2,000	2,000	250	340	300	630	300	300
Okla.	73,000	34,000	33,000	326	390	420	11,490	6,600	6,900
Texas	47,700	26,000	25,000	293	320	280	6,920	4,200	3,500
Colo.	61,500	51,000	52,000	210	325	330	6,400	8,300	8,600
N. Mex.	44,700	35,000	36,000	240	325	275	5,410	5,700	5,000
U. S.	234,910	148,500	148,500	274	341	329	31,690	25,300	24,500
1/	Revised.								

RICE

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1961	Indicated	Average	1961	Indicated
	1951-60		1962	1951-60		1962
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags 1/	1,000 bags 1/	1,000 bags 1/
Mo.	2,898	3,300	3,700	116	129	163
Miss.	2,730	3,350	3,300	1,219	1,474	1,617
Ark.	2,815	3,500	3,600	11,940	13,440	15,192
La.	2,492	2,950	3,000	12,723	13,511	14,850
Texas	2,865	2,800	3,350	13,456	11,452	15,343
Calif.	3,805	4,700	4,700	11,806	13,630	14,993
U. S.	2,907	3,376	3,557	51,260	53,636	62,158
1/	Bags of 100 pounds.					

FLAXSEED

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1961	Indicated	Average	1961	Indicated
	1951-60		1962	1951-60		1962
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Wis.	13.2	16.5	17.0	93	50	51
Minn.	10.0	12.0	11.0	8,078	6,444	6,083
Iowa	13.4	18.0	18.0	292	252	216
N. Dak.	7.3	6.2	9.5	18,266	7,880	14,972
S. Dak.	8.1	9.5	9.0	5,541	5,026	5,283
Texas	7.2	11.5	9.5	485	1,610	190
Mont.	7.2	4.0	10.0	347	20	200
Calif.	31.6	38.0	26.0	1,349	570	858
U. S.	8.2	8.7	9.9	34,542	21,852	27,853

POPCORN

State	Acreage							
	Planted				Harvested			
	Average 1951-60	1960	1961	1/	Average 1951-60	1960	1961	1/
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Ohio	16,250	15,100	18,600	17,100	16,160	15,000	18,500	17,000
Ind.	32,060	33,000	38,000	37,000	31,360	31,000	38,000	37,000
Ill.	26,200	25,500	28,000	25,000	25,490	24,000	27,000	24,000
Mich.	4,490	5,700	6,500	5,900	4,360	5,500	6,300	5,700
Iowa	28,300	18,500	36,000	36,000	27,440	18,000	35,000	35,000
Mo.	13,130	11,600	13,100	10,600	12,570	11,500	13,000	10,400
Nebr.	15,180	19,000	28,000	20,000	14,160	18,600	26,500	19,000
Kans.	6,470	7,000	9,100	4,900	5,580	6,600	7,300	4,300
Ky.	21,020	20,000	25,800	22,500	19,710	19,000	25,000	22,500
Okla.	7,550	500	800	600	4,210	400	400	200
Texas	3,300	600	1,100	600	2,420	500	800	500
Other								
States	11,360	6,600	6,900	6,300	10,819	6,100	6,700	5,900
U.S.	185,310		211,900		174,279		204,500	
		163,100		186,500		156,200		181,500

State	Yield per acre				Production		
	Average 1951-60	1960	1961	1/	Average 1951-60	1960	1961
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds		pounds	pounds	pounds
Ohio	2,205	2,550	3,100		35,922	38,250	57,350
Ind.	2,048	2,200	2,500		64,663	68,200	95,000
Ill.	1,845	2,300	2,600		46,881	55,200	70,200
Mich.	1,861	1,700	2,100		8,080	9,350	13,230
Iowa	1,811	2,350	2,500		48,716	42,300	87,500
Mo.	1,675	2,000	2,100		21,447	23,000	27,300
Nebr.	1,830	2,400	2,350		26,706	44,640	62,275
Kans.	1,236	1,750	1,650		6,820	11,550	12,045
Ky.	1,417	1,800	2,350		27,351	34,200	58,750
Okla.	917	1,700	1,000		2,943	680	400
Texas	1,109	2,000	1,600		2,429	1,000	1,280
Other							
States	1,929	1,686	1,949		21,428	10,286	13,060
U.S.	1,787		2,437			338,656	
		2,168			313,386		498,390

1/ Revised.

ALL HAY						PASTURE			
State	Yield per acre			Production			Condition August 1		
	Average	1961	Indi-	Average	1961	Indi-	Average	1961	1962
	1951-60		cated	1951-60		cated	1951-60		
			1962			1962			
				1,000	1,000	1,000			
	Tons	Tons	Tons	tons	tons	tons	Percent	Percent	Percent
Maine	1.19	1.29	1.12	666	578	487	85	96	80
N. H.	1.34	1.44	1.33	318	263	235	82	93	75
Vt.	1.50	1.68	1.36	1,179	1,201	958	84	95	74
Mass.	1.66	1.83	1.56	423	383	311	77	88	61
R. I.	1.82	2.00	1.75	40	40	35	75	88	71
Conn.	1.81	1.84	1.57	375	317	262	76	91	70
N. Y.	1.78	2.06	1.59	5,539	5,978	4,539	75	91	42
N. J.	1.96	2.24	1.56	440	439	300	60	79	39
Pa.	1.64	1.96	1.00	3,549	4,123	2,038	73	87	40
Ohio	1.66	1.92	1.56	3,803	3,829	2,941	84	90	69
Ind.	1.68	1.86	1.84	2,721	2,546	2,452	86	90	90
Ill.	1.91	2.10	2.06	4,786	4,297	4,224	82	86	86
Mich.	1.63	1.83	1.76	3,466	3,164	3,052	83	79	76
Wis.	2.16	2.38	2.61	8,513	9,198	10,144	84	70	89
Minn.	1.91	1.90	2.33	7,094	7,601	8,448	84	74	96
Iowa	1.95	2.23	2.28	7,330	7,482	8,090	84	91	95
Mo.	1.36	1.70	1.44	4,158	4,949	4,314	72	91	64
N. Dak.	1.04	.81	1.24	3,920	3,495	4,651	77	38	96
S. Dak.	.91	.89	1.23	4,746	3,888	6,035	74	67	98
Nebr.	1.19	1.24	1.36	6,261	5,962	6,609	77	81	98
Kans.	1.55	2.01	1.93	3,447	4,103	3,936	71	89	90
Del.	1.51	1.84	1.49	83	79	64	66	81	60
Md.	1.66	2.04	1.68	713	795	635	69	86	63
Va.	1.29	1.64	1.59	1,689	2,028	1,966	71	92	94
W. Va.	1.33	1.48	1.27	948	955	807	80	94	78
N. C.	1.09	1.26	1.15	1,111	920	789	75	90	84
S. C.	.96	1.27	1.11	478	423	340	69	87	70
Ga.	.93	1.35	1.17	628	652	533	75	85	74
Fla.	1.28	1.66	1.53	140	163	145	85	87	82
Ky.	1.34	1.57	1.51	2,268	2,569	2,492	80	94	87
Tenn.	1.15	1.38	1.16	1,697	1,831	1,455	76	94	73
Ala.	.98	1.24	1.10	643	617	529	74	90	68
Miss.	1.21	1.42	1.24	843	891	748	74	85	67
Ark.	1.12	1.36	1.11	984	968	768	74	86	71
La.	1.32	1.59	1.26	518	589	435	77	90	66
Okla.	1.24	1.60	1.46	1,793	2,163	2,024	72	90	84
Texas	1.10	1.30	1.22	1,875	2,424	2,294	63	92	73
Mont.	1.24	1.25	1.49	2,898	2,527	3,303	77	49	92
Idaho	2.47	2.46	2.53	2,907	3,022	3,136	88	78	89
Wyo.	1.24	1.27	1.49	1,370	1,406	1,766	76	70	95
Colo.	1.71	1.90	1.82	2,486	2,960	2,878	69	84	88
N. Mex.	2.50	3.08	3.02	542	723	715	66	76	70
Ariz.	3.25	4.36	4.36	844	1,209	1,150	81	74	84
Utah	2.30	2.35	2.50	1,307	1,287	1,420	77	58	89
Nev.	1.70	1.77	1.86	606	523	661	84	69	93
Wash.	2.02	2.22	2.14	1,641	1,800	1,737	81	79	82
Oreg.	1.85	1.97	1.92	1,855	1,930	1,930	84	81	85
Calif.	3.46	3.79	3.85	6,572	7,342	7,182	80	71	82
U. S.	1.56	1.74	1.73	112,211	116,632	115,963	76	84	80

ALFALFA AND ALFALFA MIXTURES FOR HAY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962	Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962
	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Maine	1.54	1.90	1.90	14	17	19
N. H.	1.82	2.15	1.90	23	30	27
Vt.	1.94	2.25	1.75	164	261	192
Mass.	2.14	2.35	1.90	76	87	65
R. I.	2.32	2.50	2.20	8	10	9
Conn.	2.38	2.40	2.10	115	101	84
N. Y.	2.18	2.50	2.00	1,889	2,630	2,104
N. J.	2.41	2.80	2.00	237	244	168
Pa.	1.98	2.40	1.25	1,294	1,831	964
Ohio	1.92	2.20	1.80	1,689	1,760	1,411
Ind.	2.02	2.20	2.15	1,332	1,263	1,210
Ill.	2.37	2.45	2.45	2,887	2,612	2,612
Mich.	1.76	2.00	1.90	2,392	2,446	2,346
Wis.	2.38	2.60	2.80	5,659	7,184	8,123
Minn.	2.34	2.40	2.70	4,938	5,724	6,826
Iowa	2.31	2.50	2.55	4,560	5,252	5,625
Mo.	2.44	2.80	2.50	1,248	1,697	1,560
N. Dak.	1.44	1.00	1.65	1,636	1,866	2,310
S. Dak.	1.40	1.25	1.75	2,504	2,515	3,661
Nebr.	1.99	2.15	2.25	3,748	3,679	4,043
Kans.	1.94	2.65	2.50	2,328	2,804	2,672
Del.	2.26	2.70	2.30	15	14	14
Md.	2.44	3.00	2.60	226	288	244
Va.	2.26	2.80	2.70	494	728	688
W. Va.	1.80	1.90	1.75	230	247	222
N. C.	1.96	2.15	2.10	142	95	82
Ga.	1.88	2.00	1.80	36	36	27
Ky.	2.08	2.40	2.30	556	768	787
Tenn.	1.90	2.15	1.80	290	400	308
Ala.	1.78	2.10	1.85	32	40	35
Miss.	2.02	2.10	2.00	23	21	18
Ark.	2.14	2.55	2.10	96	99	88
La.	2.04	2.20	2.30	46	33	32
Okla.	1.85	2.50	2.40	761	950	1,003
Texas	2.12	2.70	2.60	490	486	439
Mont.	1.72	1.70	1.95	1,642	1,630	1,964
Idaho	2.86	2.80	2.85	2,528	2,685	2,762
Wyo.	1.74	1.75	1.95	762	819	950
Colo.	2.25	2.40	2.30	1,767	2,110	2,063
N. Mex.	3.18	4.00	3.90	473	636	632
Ariz.	3.61	4.90	4.90	738	1,112	1,058
Utah	2.62	2.65	2.80	1,117	1,140	1,229
Nev.	2.99	2.80	3.20	351	336	390
Wash.	2.36	2.65	2.50	932	1,132	1,078
Oreg.	2.84	2.90	2.80	877	1,003	997
Calif.	4.80	5.10	5.20	5,355	6,140	6,011
U. S.	2.22	2.38	2.44	58,722	66,961	69,152

CLOVER, TIMOTHY, AND MIXTURES OF CLOVER AND GRASSES FOR HAY ^{1/}

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962	Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962
				1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Maine	1.27	1.40	1.20	533	458	377
N. H.	1.41	1.50	1.40	216	171	155
Vt.	1.55	1.70	1.40	725	672	547
Mass.	1.67	1.80	1.55	256	241	203
R. I.	1.80	2.00	1.75	23	22	19
Conn.	1.77	1.80	1.50	175	162	135
N. Y.	1.68	1.85	1.40	3,140	2,818	2,047
N. J.	1.68	1.95	1.20	143	150	90
Pa.	1.50	1.75	.85	2,108	2,135	985
Ohio	1.50	1.75	1.40	1,992	1,984	1,460
Ind.	1.46	1.65	1.65	1,126	1,101	1,079
Ill.	1.57	1.80	1.70	1,594	1,499	1,445
Mich.	1.40	1.45	1.45	1,004	663	650
Wis.	1.86	1.90	2.15	2,654	1,820	1,812
Minn.	1.52	1.35	1.80	1,155	733	821
Iowa	1.58	1.80	1.85	2,587	2,036	2,301
Mo.	1.16	1.50	1.25	1,119	1,940	1,714
Nebr.	1.25	1.45	1.50	142	80	82
Kans.	1.34	1.65	1.55	125	145	157
Del.	1.51	1.90	1.40	35	38	28
Md.	1.48	1.80	1.40	353	389	287
Va.	1.23	1.50	1.45	508	704	700
W. Va.	1.28	1.45	1.20	480	499	404
N. C.	1.16	1.30	1.20	146	186	173
Ky.	1.28	1.45	1.40	541	703	665
Tenn.	1.14	1.35	1.10	212	305	236
Ala.	.99	1.20	.95	39	40	30
Miss.	1.19	1.40	1.25	73	81	72
Ark.	1.14	1.40	1.10	59	125	109
Mont.	1.24	1.20	1.40	328	314	371
Idaho	1.40	1.35	1.45	175	169	167
Wyo.	1.12	1.10	1.35	145	148	184
Colo.	1.32	1.50	1.45	277	332	323
N. Mex.	1.32	1.30	1.25	14	18	18
Utah	1.62	1.50	1.80	70	60	81
Nev.	1.28	1.25	1.35	53	60	74
Wash.	1.98	1.95	1.95	423	450	441
Oreg.	1.78	1.85	1.80	300	359	353
U. S.	1.51	1.65	1.47	25,074	23,810	20,795

^{1/} Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.

LESPEDeza HAY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1961	Indicated	Average	1961	Indicated
	1951-60	1961	1962	1951-60	1961	1962
	Tons	Tons	Tons	tons	tons	tons
Ind.	1.26	1.45	1.40	105	91	73
Ill.	1.12	1.25	1.15	109	64	52
Mo.	1.08	1.25	1.00	917	501	401
Kans.	1.15	1.35	1.25	62	51	34
Del.	1.33	1.40	1.25	22	15	12
Md.	1.32	1.45	1.30	70	54	48
Va.	1.00	1.20	1.20	363	284	264
W.Va.	1.08	1.10	1.05	23	10	8
N.C.	1.01	1.20	1.05	377	295	230
S.C.	.92	1.15	.90	137	83	52
Ga.	.92	1.25	1.00	110	82	60
Ky.	1.15	1.30	1.20	764	748	690
Tenn.	1.04	1.20	1.00	706	685	514
Ala.	.97	1.10	1.00	115	66	51
Miss.	1.22	1.50	1.25	242	225	169
Ark.	1.08	1.40	1.10	344	335	248
La.	1.34	1.80	1.25	89	90	52
Okla.	1.07	1.35	1.15	84	126	97
U. S.	1.09	1.28	1.11	4,639	3,805	3,055

WILD HAY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1961	Indicated	Average	1961	Indicated
	1951-60	1961	1962	1951-60	1961	1962
	Tons	Tons	Tons	tons	tons	tons
Wis.	1.31	1.20	1.40	54	38	35
Minn.	1.14	1.15	1.20	712	528	506
Mo.	1.04	1.20	1.00	173	208	173
N.Dak.	.83	.65	.90	1,709	822	1,570
S.Dak.	.64	.55	.80	1,898	1,104	2,007
Nebr.	.71	.70	.80	2,142	2,002	2,265
Kans.	1.04	1.20	1.20	653	778	746
Ark.	.98	1.20	.90	143	130	86
Okla.	1.03	1.30	1.05	401	524	432
Texas	1.01	1.30	1.20	221	462	404
Mont.	.81	.80	.95	546	367	497
Idaho	1.13	1.05	1.25	136	103	140
Wyo.	.82	.90	1.10	326	333	460
Colo.	.95	1.05	1.05	298	318	306
N.Mex.	.74	.90	.85	15	22	21
Utah	1.14	1.05	1.20	91	63	76
Nev.	.98	.95	1.05	180	106	168
Wash.	1.30	1.25	1.20	58	50	48
Oreg.	1.14	1.15	1.10	317	289	285
Calif.	1.20	1.20	1.25	145	124	129
U. S.	.82	.83	.93	10,219	8,371	10,354

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1961	Indicated	Average	1961	Indicated
	1951-60	1961	1962	1951-60	1961	1962
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	bags 2/	bags 2/	bags 2/
New York	1,064	1,450	1,150	1,252	1,262	1,104
Michigan	1,008	1,360	1,250	4,586	7,290	6,962
Total N.E.	1,017	1,373	1,235	5,876	8,552	8,066
Nebraska	1,569	1,900	1,500	1,049	1,292	1,020
Montana	1,584	1,850	1,750	197	240	192
Idaho	1,733	2,010	1,800	2,344	2,352	2,250
Wyoming	1,409	1,620	1,500	833	891	825
Washington	1,862	1,890	1,900	712	491	608
Total N.W.	1,646	1,887	1,682	5,135	5,266	4,895
Kansas	3/ 810	1,150	1,200	12	276	216
Colorado	830	940	800	1,774	2,247	1,992
New Mexico	509	700	600	137	91	66
Utah	427	450	350	33	32	28
Total S.W.	764	935	805	1,983	2,646	2,302
California						
Large Lima	1,630	1,647	1,800	1,073	774	864
Baby Lima	1,710	1,621	1,950	508	454	604
Other	1,246	1,293	1,450	2,414	2,314	2,074
Total Calif.	1,381	1,394	1,595	3,996	3,542	3,542
United States	1,182	1,390	1,295	16,990	20,006	18,805

1/ Includes beans grown for seed.

2/ Bags of 100 pounds (cleaned).

3/ 1960 only.

PEAS, DRY FIELD 1/

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1961	Indicated	Average	1961	Indicated
	1951-60	1961	1962	1951-60	1961	1962
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	bags 2/	bags 2/	bags 2/
Minn.	1,078	770	1,100	46	69	88
N. Dak.	1,061	940	1,100	43	85	88
Idaho	1,219	1,020	1,250	1,241	1,071	1,538
Colo.	881	900	1,100	77	54	77
Wash.	1,200	1,130	1,500	1,759	2,057	2,505
Oreg.	1,062	900	1,100	115	162	165
U. S.	1,194	1,063	1,360	3,432	3,498	4,461

1/ Includes peas grown for seed and cannery peas harvested dry.

2/ Bags of 100 pounds (cleaned).

PEANUTS PICKED AND THRESHED

State	Acreage harvested 1/			Yield per acre		
	Average	1961	1962	Average	1961	1962
	1951-60	1961	1962	1951-60	1961	1962
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Va.	113	104	104	1,888	1,850	1,900
N.C.	188	176	176	1,572	1,760	1,800
TOTAL (Va.- N.C. area)	303	280	280	1,685	1,793	1,837
S.C.	11	11	11	886	1,150	1,150
Ga.	513	475	475	976	1,210	1,100
Fla.	55	47	47	983	1,230	1,200
Ala.	217	193	193	878	1,075	1,025
Miss.	6	5	5.5	392	450	400
TOTAL (S.E. area)	802	731	731.5	945	1,170	1,083
Okla.	121	115	117	844	1,275	1,250
Texas	288	296	281	559	760	760
N.Mex.	6	6.8	7.5	1,418	2,100	1,800
TOTAL (S.W. area)	419	417.8	405.5	650	924	921
UNITED STATES	1,524	1,428.8	1,416.5	1,016	1,220	1,185

State	Production		
	Average	1961	1962
	1951-60	1961	1962
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Va.	213,031	192,400	197,600
N.C.	293,962	309,760	316,800
TOTAL (Va.- N.C. area)	508,855	502,160	514,400
S.C.	10,101	12,650	12,650
Ga.	501,515	574,750	522,500
Fla.	53,440	57,810	56,400
Ala.	188,626	207,475	197,825
Miss.	2,382	2,250	2,000
TOTAL (S.E. area)	756,064	854,935	791,375
Okla.	100,348	146,625	146,250
Texas	162,238	224,960	213,560
N.Mex.	8,365	14,280	13,500
TOTAL (S.W. area)	272,781	385,865	373,310
UNITED STATES	1,537,700	1,742,960	1,679,085

1/ Equivalent solid acreage.

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

Class and Type	Type No.	Yield per acre		Production			
		Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962	Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962
		Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Class 1, Flue-cured:							
Virginia	11	1,401	1,580	1,650	121,039	111,390	122,100
North Carolina	11	1,331	1,670	1,725	294,919	303,940	329,475
Total Old Belt	11	1,351	1,645	1,704	415,958	415,330	451,575
Total Eastern North Carolina Belt	12	1,577	1,875	1,775	441,275	421,875	418,900
North Carolina	13	1,564	1,900	1,950	110,704	106,400	113,100
South Carolina	13	1,562	1,895	1,950	159,012	151,600	163,800
Total South Carolina Belt	13	1,562	1,897	1,950	269,716	258,000	276,900
Georgia	14	1,390	1,930	1,875	119,432	136,065	137,812
Florida	14	1,316	1,850	1,700	22,800	25,900	24,820
Alabama	14	1,165	1,535	1,500	581	721	750
Total Georgia-Florida Belt	14	1,376	1,915	1,844	142,813	162,686	163,382
Total All Flue-cured Types	11-14	1,470	1,801	1,792	1,269,762	1,257,891	1,310,757
Class 2, Fire-cured:							
Total Virginia Belt	21	1,216	1,300	1,375	10,362	9,750	10,312
Kentucky	22	1,282	1,410	1,450	9,741	8,883	9,280
Tennessee	22	1,428	1,660	1,650	24,363	23,240	23,100
Total Hopkinsville-Clarksville Belt	22	1,384	1,582	1,587	34,104	32,123	32,380
Kentucky	23	1,216	1,470	1,525	9,135	9,261	9,912
Tennessee	23	1,226	1,485	1,400	2,096	1,930	1,820
Total Paducah-Mayfield Belt	23	1,218	1,472	1,504	11,231	11,191	11,732
Total All Fire-cured Types	21-23	1,316	1,499	1,524	55,696	53,064	54,424
Class 3, Air-cured:							
3A Light Air-cured							
Ohio	31	1,524	1,530	1,700	16,446	15,147	18,020
Indiana	31	1,538	1,900	1,900	12,636	14,440	15,390
Missouri	31	1,287	1,535	1,550	4,532	4,758	5,115
Virginia	31	1,870	2,155	2,100	21,885	24,352	25,200
West Virginia	31	1,488	1,245	1,500	4,041	3,237	4,200
North Carolina	31	1,888	2,090	2,075	19,860	21,736	23,240
Kentucky	31	1,506	1,800	1,800	359,289	379,800	403,200
Tennessee	31	1,515	1,855	1,700	102,978	116,865	113,900
Total Burley Belt	31	1,530	1,820	1,794	541,728	580,335	608,265
Total Southern Maryland Belt	32	854	900	950	36,961	36,000	38,950
Total All Light Air-cured	31-32	1,455	1,717	1,703	578,689	616,335	647,215

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE - Continued

Class and Type	Type No.	Yield per acre		Average 1951-60	Indicated 1962	Production		Average 1951-60	Indicated 1962
		Pounds	Pounds			1961	1,000 pounds		
3B Dark Air-cured									
Kentucky	35	1,380	1,490	1,500		10,430		12,624	10,800
Tennessee	35	1,400	1,590	1,525		3,180		3,843	3,050
Total One Suoker	35	1,385	1,512	1,505		13,610		16,488	13,850
Total Green River Belt (Ky.)	36	1,268	1,550	1,550		6,975		7,903	7,285
Total Virginia Sun-cured Belt	37	998	1,045	1,100		2,194		2,933	2,310
Total All Dark Air-cured Types	35-37	1,295	1,460	1,465		22,779		27,324	23,445
Class 4, Cigar Filler:									
Total Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	1,612	1,725	1,600		53,475		47,357	48,000
Total Miami Valley Types	42-44	1,492	1,665	1,650		7,659		6,512	6,930
Total Cigar Filler Types	41-44	1,600	1,717	1,606		61,134		53,868	54,930
Class 5, Cigar Binder:									
Total, Conn. Valley Broadleaf	51	1,696	1,720	1,725		2,924		9,377	3,105
Massachusetts	52	1,905	1,940	1,950		1,940		5,665	1,755
Connecticut	52	1,822	1,820	1,850		437		1,532	388
Total, Connecticut Valley Havana Seed	52	1,889	1,917	1,931		2,377		7,197	2,143
Total Southern Wisconsin	54	1,564	1,670	1,675		9,018		8,130	8,208
Total Northern Wisconsin	55	1,509	1,620	1,700		13,446		13,144	12,750
Total Cigar Binder Types	51-55	1,619	1,669	1,712		27,765		1,379,929	26,206
Class 6, Cigar Wrapper:									
Massachusetts	61	1,297	1,350	1,350		2,295		2,401	2,700
Connecticut	61	1,240	1,340	1,325		7,906		7,701	7,818
Total Connecticut Valley Shade-grown:	61	1,253	1,342	1,331		10,201		10,102	10,518
Georgia	62	1,280	1,570	1,400		1,884		1,437	1,820
Florida	62	1,302	1,540	1,400		6,930		5,360	5,320
Total Georgia-Florida Shade-grown	62	1,296	1,546	1,400		8,814		6,797	7,140
Total Cigar Wrapper Types	61-62	1,270	1,430	1,358		19,015		16,899	17,658
Total All Cigar Types	41-62	1,544	1,647	1,580		107,914		108,696	98,794
Class 7, Miscellaneous:									
Total Louisiana Perique	72	688	850	1,000		319		190	360
UNITED STATES	All	1,461	1,753	1,741		2,058,302		2,040,358	2,134,995

1/ Includes Massachusetts, type 51, through 1955; type 53 through 1953; Minnesota, type 55 through 1956.

SUGAR BEETS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962	Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Ohio	13.6	14.2	14.0	244	307	378
Mich.	13.2	16.3	15.0	832	1,178	1,050
Wis.	10.8	11.4	---	81	65	---
Minn.	11.6	12.9	10.0	779	1,258	1,070
N. Dak.	11.5	12.6	11.5	404	592	621
S. Dak.	12.4	10.2	12.0	62	94	132
Nebr.	15.1	14.9	13.5	880	1,155	1,026
Kans.	12.9	15.7	16.5	94	162	231
Mont.	14.1	14.7	14.5	720	893	899
Idaho	19.6	19.3	19.0	1,559	2,272	2,413
Wyo.	14.6	13.7	13.0	518	706	663
Colo.	16.5	14.4	14.5	2,094	2,409	2,566
Utah	15.8	14.2	18.0	454	323	414
Wash.	22.5	23.7	23.5	685	1,290	1,292
Oregon	23.6	23.2	23.5	417	478	470
Calif. 1/	20.4	18.6	20.0	3,710	4,388	5,000
Other States	15.1	17.4	14.2	78	94	108
U. S.	16.7	16.4	16.2	13,613	17,664	18,333

1/ Relates to year of harvest.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962	Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Louisiana	21.6	25.7	21.0	5,671	7,683	6,090
Florida	35.5	36.2	39.0	1,417	2,177	5,421
2 State Total	23.4	27.5	26.8	7,088	9,860	11,511
Hawaii	1/ 81.0	86.9	88.0	1/ 9,142	9,746	9,733
U. S.	---	41.6	39.4	---	19,606	21,244

1/ 1959-60 average.

APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/

Area and State	Production 2/			
	Average 1951-60	1960	1961	Indicated 1962
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Eastern States:				
Maine	1,220	1,420	2,000	1,850
New Hampshire	1,180	1,050	1,450	1,480
Vermont	914	1,030	950	1,200
Massachusetts	2,450	2,250	3,150	2,900
Rhode Island	162	120	200	180
Connecticut	1,285	1,050	1,450	1,200
New York	17,405	17,500	24,100	21,000
New Jersey	2,845	2,500	3,000	3,000
Pennsylvania	7,028	7,000	9,800	8,500
Delaware	306	250	300	290
Maryland	1,270	1,300	1,600	1,400
Virginia	9,505	10,200	10,500	10,600
West Virginia	4,773	4,700	5,500	5,300
North Carolina	1,554	2,500	2,300	2,400
Total Eastern States	51,896	52,870	66,300	61,300
Central States:				
Ohio	3,205	3,700	3,500	3,700
Indiana	1,525	1,900	1,350	1,850
Illinois	2,315	2,100	2,500	2,200
Michigan	10,520	11,300	16,000	13,500
Wisconsin	1,313	1,470	1,800	1,400
Minnesota	282	280	370	300
Iowa	193	160	350	260
Missouri	933	1,250	1,400	1,300
Kansas	221	210	240	210
Kentucky	315	460	290	360
Tennessee	295	430	270	400
Arkansas	261	300	180	200
Total Central States	21,432	23,560	28,250	25,680
Western States:				
Montana	61	20	40	25
Idaho	1,326	500	1,150	1,180
Colorado	1,146	800	1,500	1,300
New Mexico	564	280	370	380
Utah	386	230	200	370
Washington	22,630	3/ 19,500	16,900	20,200
Oregon	2,151	1,800	1,700	1,900
California	8,730	8,890	10,300	10,300
Total Western States	36,995	32,020	32,160	35,655
United States	4/ 110,322	4/ 108,515	126,710	122,635

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the total production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State.

2/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bushels): 1961 - New Hampshire, 7; Massachusetts, 32; Connecticut, 80; New York, 1,084; Pennsylvania, 98.

3/ Includes 100,000 bushels excess cullage of harvested fruit.

4/ U. S. totals for the 1951-60 average and for 1960 include production for States no longer estimated.

PEACHES

State	Average 1951-60	Production 1/ 1960	1961	Indicated 1962
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
N. H.	14	23	14	26
Mass.	100	140	95	140
R. I.	15	14	9	10
Conn.	146	175	120	165
N. Y.	999	680	725	600
N. J.	2,044	2,800	1,700	2,500
Pa.	2,666	2,900	2,400	2,800
Ohio	956	1,020	950	800
Ind.	358	450	400	140
Ill.	873	750	870	750
Mich.	2,792	3,300	3,450	2,200
Mo.	420	420	500	400
Kans.	118	165	135	100
Del.	87	50	35	40
Md.	469	520	420	480
Va.	1,470	1,650	1,500	1,600
W. Va.	699	750	750	750
N. C.	1,170	1,300	1,500	1,150
S. C.	4,213	5,600	2/ 7,800	7,000
Ga.	3,088	2/ 5,000	2/ 5,200	4,300
Ky.	218	285	220	260
Tenn.	185	175	190	180
Ala.	703	1,250	1,400	900
Miss.	312	310	352	200
Ark.	1,458	1,950	1,500	1,020
La.	92	145	145	40
Okla.	184	183	100	50
Texas	554	750	650	220
Idaho	314	300	180	25
Colo.	1,599	710	2/ 1,900	2,000
Utah	482	180	210	330
Wash.	1,646	2/ 2,030	2/ 1,750	2,100
Oreg.	420	410	430	470
California				
Freestone	11,613	12,418	12,543	12,918
Total Above	42,615	48,813	50,143	46,664
California				
Clingstone 3/	22,952	2/ 25,502	2/ 27,752	28,336
U. S.	4/ 65,566	4/ 74,315	77,895	75,000

1/ For some States in certain years production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bu.): 1960-Georgia, 250; Arkansas, 50; 1961-Michigan, 100; North Carolina, 100; South Carolina, 225; Georgia, 205. 2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (1,000 bu.): 1960-Georgia, 140; Washington, 80; California, Clingstone, 2,042; 1961-South Carolina, 350; Georgia, 145; Colorado, 238; Washington, 100; California, Clingstone, 2,938. 3/ Mainly for canning. Production in tons: Av. 1951-60, 550,800; 1960, 612,000; 1961, 666,000; 1962, 680,000. 4/ U. S. totals for the 1951-60 average and for 1960 include production for States no longer estimated.

PEARS				
Production 1/				
State	Average 1951-60	1960	1961	Indicated 1962
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Conn.	50	35	65	54
N. Y.	549	525	750	675
Pa.	136	110	115	115
Mich.	1,092	1,250	1,550	1,400
Texas	124	145	135	50
Idaho	84	50	60	50
Colo.	193	30	245	220
Utah	240	2/ 200	120	240
Wash.	4,824	2/ 3,130	2/ 4,750	4,200
Oreg.	5,175	2/ 4,300	2/ 4,830	5,700
Calif.	15,472	15,126	14,460	15,708
U. S.	3/ 28,986	3/ 25,621	27,080	28,412

Pears: Production in tons by varieties, California, Washington and Oregon				
State	Average 1951-60	1960	1961	Indicated 1962
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Wash., all	120,588	2/ 78,250	2/ 118,750	105,000
Bartlett	84,825	2/ 47,500	2/ 84,250	75,000
Other	35,762	30,750	34,500	30,000
Oreg., all	129,375	2/ 107,500	2/ 120,750	142,500
Bartlett	54,025	2/ 45,750	2/ 53,500	62,500
Other	75,350	61,750	67,250	80,000
Calif., all	371,300	363,000	347,000	377,000
Bartlett	330,300	331,000	313,000	345,000
Other	41,000	32,000	34,000	32,000
3 States, all	621,262	548,750	586,500	624,500
Bartlett	469,150	424,250	450,750	482,500
Other	152,112	124,500	135,750	142,000

1/ Bushels of 48 pounds in California and 50 pounds in other States. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit: 1960 - Utah, 8,000 bushels; Washington, Bartlett, 16,000 bushels (400 tons); Oregon, Bartlett, 30,000 bushels (750 tons); 1961 - Washington, Bartlett, 84,000 bushels (2,100 tons); Oregon, Bartlett, 30,000 bushels (750 tons).

3/ U. S. totals for the 1951-60 average and for 1960 include production for States no longer estimated.

GRAPES

State	Production ^{1/}			
	Average 1951-60	1960	1961	Indicated 1962
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
New York	85,870	122,000	124,000	96,000
New Jersey	1,135	950	850	800
Pennsylvania	24,400	33,500	40,000	36,000
Ohio	14,690	15,200	16,500	18,000
Michigan	44,900	65,000	33,000	67,000
Iowa	1,350	600	700	600
Missouri	3,520	4,100	4,300	4,100
North Carolina	1,385	950	950	950
South Carolina	1,440	2,400	3,100	3,500
Georgia	1,285	1,200	1,200	1,000
Arkansas	6,680	7,800	4,000	7,600
Arizona	5,447	8,070	9,230	10,700
Washington	41,200	38,400	50,200	53,000
California, all	2,731,600	2,694,000	2,804,000	2,875,000
Wine varieties	580,400	511,000	474,000	550,000
Table varieties	558,200	560,000	445,000	575,000
Raisin varieties	1,593,000	1,623,000	1,885,000	1,750,000
Raisins ^{2/}	213,100	194,000	228,000	---
Not dried	740,600	847,000	973,000	---
United States	<u>3/2,969,050</u>	<u>3/2,996,640</u>	3,092,030	3,174,250

^{1/} For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

^{2/} Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes.

^{3/} U. S. totals for the 1951-60 average and for 1960 include production for States no longer estimated.

CONDITION OF CITRUS FRUITS, August 1 1/ (New Crop)

Condition - Percent				Condition-Percent			
Crop and State		Average:		Crop and State		Average :	
		1951-60:	1961 : 1962			1951-60 :	1961 : 1962
ORANGES:				GRAPEFRUIT:			
EARLY, MIDSEASON & NAVAL VARIETIES <u>2</u> /				Fla., All			
Calif.	: 70	50	60	Seedless	: 64	63	66
Fla.	: --	--	--	Other	: 67	66	66
Temple	: --	73	66	Texas	: 62	59	66
Other	: --	67	71	Ariz.	: 51	76	2
Texas	: 58	82	2	Calif., All	: 76	83	69
Ariz.	: 72	85	55	D. V.	: 77	77	68
La.	: 59	91	3/	Other	: 82	94	68
Total above varieties	: --	--	--	U. S., All Grapefruit	: 73	68	67
VALENCIA:				LEMONS:			
Calif.	: 73	63	69	Calif.	: 63	66	65
Fla.	: 71	74	65	Ariz.	: 73	66	60
Texas	: 55	82	2	U.S. Lemons	: 67	80	36
Ariz.	: 75	83	61		: 72	67	59
Total, Valencia	: --	--	--	LIMES:			
ALL ORANGES:				Fla.	: 73	73	72
Calif	: 72	57	65	TANGELOS:			
Fla.	: 71	71	68	Fla.	: --	69	72
Texas	: 58	82	2	TANGERINES:			
Ariz.	: 73	84	58	Fla.	: 64	63	69
La.	: 59	91	3/				
U. S., All Oranges	: 71	68	67				

1/ The crop year begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

2/ Navel and miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and mid-season varieties in Florida and Texas. All varieties in Louisiana. For all States, except Florida, includes small quantities of tangerines.

3/ Not evaluated due to carryover effect of January freeze.

APRICOTS, PLUMS AND PRUNES

Crop and State	Production 1/			
	Average	1960	1961	Indicated
	1951-60			1962
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
APRICOTS:				
California	183,600	230,000	180,000	150,000
Washington	12,230	2/ 10,200	2/ 8,500	10,500
Utah	5,780	2,900	2,800	2,500
United States:	201,610	243,100	191,300	163,000
PLUMS:				
Michigan	6,410	7,000	7,700	5,500
California	80,800	2/ 82,000	2/ 87,000	80,000
United States:	87,210	89,000	94,700	85,500
PRUNES:				
Idaho	20,300	10,600	20,500	17,500
Washington	17,160	2/ 10,100	2/ 19,200	22,000
Oregon	40,910	4,000	28,000	45,000
California 3/	150,000	139,000	139,000	140,000
United States:	453,370	372,200	415,200	434,500

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): Apricots, 1960-California, 5,000; 1961-Washington, 200; California, 17,000.

2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (tons): Apricots, Washington, 1960-530; 1961-1,200; Plums, California, 1960-2,000; 1961-2,000; Prunes, Washington, 1960-225; 1961-1,000.

3/ Dried basis. The drying ratio is approximately 2½ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

Crop and State	Condition August 1			Production 1/	
	Average	1961	1962	Average	Indicated
	1951-60:	Percent	Percent	1951-60	1962
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Tons	Tons
AVOCADOS:					
Florida	57	52	66	9,140	6,100
FIGS:					
California					
Dried	84	86	94	2/23,990	2/18,800
Not dried				11,010	7,700
NECTARINES:					
California	3/78	84	82	25,480	54,000
OLIVES:					
California	57	55	54	50,300	43,000
ALMONDS:					
California	--	--	--	45,090	66,400
FILBERTS:					
Oregon	--	--	--	7,660	11,100
Washington	--	--	--	530	660
United States:	--	--	--	8,190	11,760
WALNUTS:					
California	--	--	--	67,900	61,200
Oregon	--	--	--	5,680	6,300
United States:	--	--	--	73,580	67,500

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ Dried basis. 3/ Short-time average.

CHERRIES

Variety and State	Production ^{1/}			
	Average 1951-60	1960	1961	Indicated 1962
	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Tons</u>
<u>SWEET VARIETIES:</u>				
New York	4,640	3,700	5,000	5,500
Pennsylvania	1,020	500	1,100	1,300
Michigan	10,650	14,000	14,000	16,500
3 Great Lakes States	16,310	18,200	20,100	23,300
Montana	1,436	1,400	2,000	2,200
Idaho	2,282	1,600	2,000	2,300
Colorado	605	120	1,100	800
Utah	3,210	1,200	1,900	3,100
Washington	16,240	2/ 11,000	2/ 21,200	18,900
Oregon	21,230	12,800	25,500	30,000
California	26,280	24,000	27,500	28,500
7 Western States	71,283	52,120	81,200	85,800
United States	3/ 87,876	3/ 70,520	101,300	109,100
<u>SOUR VARIETIES:</u>				
New York	21,580	11,000	31,200	22,000
Pennsylvania	10,000	9,000	10,300	11,000
Ohio	1,633	1,300	2,300	1,700
Michigan	70,450	80,000	89,500	120,000
Wisconsin	12,520	5,700	20,000	13,500
5 Great Lakes States	116,183	107,000	153,300	168,200
Montana	268	10	570	240
Idaho	990	830	1,100	1,200
Colorado	1,410	700	2,300	1,300
Utah	2,250	2,800	2,300	3,500
Washington	1,900	1,100	500	800
Oregon	3,400	3,700	5,300	5,600
6 Western States	10,218	9,140	12,070	12,640
United States	126,401	116,140	165,370	180,840

^{1/} For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): 1960 - Sweet Cherries, California, 500.

^{2/} Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (tons): Sweet Cherries, Washington, 1960 - 600; 1961 - 900.

^{3/} U. S. totals for the 1951-60 average and for 1960 include production for States no longer estimated.

PECANS

State	Production					
	Improved varieties 1/			Wild seedling pecans		
	Average	1961	Indicated	Average	1961	Indicated
	1951-60	1961	1962	1951-60	1961	1962
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
N. C.	1,788	1,300	1,200	308	200	200
S. C.	3,812	6,800	1,500	789	1,200	500
Ga.	31,210	65,200	11,000	7,070	13,400	4,000
Fla.	2,664	3,100	1,500	1,880	1,700	1,500
Ala.	15,560	42,000	6,000	3,380	8,000	2,000
Miss.	5,175	10,500	3,000	5,790	15,000	4,000
Ark.	1,180	1,000	2,500	4,835	5,100	1,000
La.	3,550	3,500	3,500	13,280	32,500	9,000
Okla.	1,614	700	1,000	19,026	10,900	13,000
Texas	5,050	3,600	3,000	26,420	16,400	14,000
N. Mex.	4,228	4,650	7,200	---	---	---
U. S.	75,832	142,350	41,400	82,778	104,400	49,200

State	Production		
	All Pecans		
	Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962
	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds
N. C.	2,096	1,500	1,400
S. C.	4,601	8,000	2,000
Ga.	38,280	78,600	15,000
Fla.	4,544	4,800	3,000
Ala.	18,940	50,000	8,000
Miss.	10,965	25,500	7,000
Ark.	6,015	6,100	3,500
La.	16,830	36,000	12,500
Okla.	20,640	11,600	14,000
Texas	31,470	20,000	17,000
N. Mex.	4,228	4,650	7,200
U. S.	158,609	246,750	90,600

1/ Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.

POTATOES, IRISH									
Seasonal group and State	Acreage harvested : Average : 1951-60 :	1,000 acres	harvested : 1961 :	1,000 acres	Yield per harv. acre : Average : 1951-60 :	1961 :	1,000 cwt.	Production : Average : 1951-60 :	1961 :
			1962 :	1,000 acres		1962 :	1,000 cwt.		1962 :
					Cwt.				
WINTER:									
Fla.	13.3	9.7	7.3	149	135	185	1,990	1,310	1,350
Calif.	14.4	13.8	14.5	164	265	210	2,337	3,657	3,045
Total	27.7	23.5	21.8	156.8	211.4	201.6	4,327	4,967	4,395
EARLY SPRING:									
Fla.-Hastings	20.2	21.0	20.7	156	190	145	3,098	3,990	3,002
-Other	4.7	3.4	2.3	114	150	120	535	510	276
Texas	1.2	1.0	1.1	60	140	150	58	140	165
Total	26.0	25.4	24.1	141.8	182.7	142.9	3,691	4,640	3,443
LATE SPRING:									
N. C.									
8 N.E. Counties	13.8	14.1	12.7	126	135	130	1,735 1/	1,904	1,651
Other Counties	8.2	3.8	3.4	76	115	100	599	437	340
S. C.	8.8	4.5	3.4	84	85	70	748	382	238
Ga.	1.9	.5	.5	60	67	55	111	34	28
Ala.-Baldwin	17.8	12.4	12.4	108	110	155	1,930	1,364	1,922
-Other	9.1	9.0	7.0	58	100	80	500	900	560
Miss.	8.4	3.8	3.4	44	50	50	353	190	170
Ark.	10.1	5.2	4.6	52	63	40	508	328	184
La.	8.2	3.8	3.8	44	52	59	356	198	224
Okla.	4.0	1.9	1.9	54	62	55	206	118	104
Texas	9.2	6.0	5.9	54	69	85	480	414	502
Ariz.	6.1	10.3	8.5	237	240	230	1,442	2,472	1,955
Calif.	54.1	58.5	43.3	277	325	295	14,866	19,012	12,774
Total	159.8	133.8	110.8	152.1	207.4	186.4	23,833	27,753	20,652
EARLY SUMMER:									
Mo.	8.8	5.0	4.0	72	90	80	591	450	320
Kans.	3.1	2.8	2.5	63	85	90	186	238	225
Del.	8.1	10.0	9.5	176	225	210	1,492	2,250	1,995
Md.	3.4	3.1	2.7	111	135	125	378	418	338
Va.-Eastern Shore	20.0	24.0	21.5	128	170	140	2,578	4,080	3,010
-Norfolk	3.0	1.2	.7	95	150	100	284	180	70
-Other	6.7	4.3	4.0	65	68	70	436	292	280
N. C.	10.5	6.6	6.7	70	120	75	703	792	502
Ga.	2.5	1.0	1.0	40	50	45	93	50	45
Ky.	15.2	9.8	10.0	62	65	69	931	637	690
Tenn.	14.2	9.0	8.0	65	83	60	883	747	480
Texas	8.2	12.7	10.5	150	175	175	1,225	2,222	1,838
Calif.	9.9	9.1	8.8	267	345	305	2,641	3,140	2,684
Total	113.6	98.6	89.9	111.3	157.2	138.8	12,423	15,496	12,477
LATE SUMMER:									
Mass.	2.3	2.2	2.0	165	200	185	379	440	370
R. I.	1.4	1.4	1.2	145	170	200	197	238	240
N. Y.-L. I.	19.5	9.2	10.5	214	250	265	4,063	2,300	2,782
N. J.	22.2	19.0	17.0	183	255	240	3,966	4,845	4,080
Pa.	5.0	4.1	3.6	152	210	150	740	861	540
Ohio	7.2	4.6	4.4	143	160	165	1,005	736	726
Ind.	5.0	2.9	3.3	129	191	213	619	554	703
Ill.	4.5	3.1	3.1	75	90	90	319	279	279
Mich.	6.8	7.1	7.1	108	160	150	724	1,136	1,065
Wis.	19.8	21.0	20.0	141	190	170	2,791	3,990	3,400

See footnotes at end of table.

POTATOES, IRISH - Continued

Seasonal group and State	Acreage harvested			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	Indi-	Indi-	Average	Indi-	Indi-	Average	Indi-	Indi-
	1951-60	1961	cated	1951-60	1961	cated	1951-60	1961	cated
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
L.SUMMER-Con.	acres	acres	acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Minn.	5.5	6.4	6.8	135	155	155	748	992	1,054
Nebr.	5.1	3.3	2.8	105	150	140	520	495	392
Md.	2.6	1.6	1.5	78	90	85	194	144	128
Va.	4.5	2.9	2.8	72	80	75	324	232	210
W.Va.	12.0	9.0	8.0	67	65	65	798	585	520
N. C.	4.0	3.2	3.0	88	130	115	347	416	345
Idaho	9.9	11.8	10.3	220	230	250	2,178	2,714	2,575
Colo.	10.9	11.0	10.5	220	185	215	2,398	2,035	2,258
N. Mex.	1.7	3.4	3.3	128	160	170	244	544	561
Wash.	18.4	21.0	22.0	272	310	315	5,046	6,510	6,930
Oreg.	11.0	13.0	11.5	218	240	250	2,402	3,120	2,875
Calif.	11.8	9.8	8.7	273	300	300	3,191	2,940	2,610
Total	191.8	171.0	163.4	175.4	211.1	212.0	33,372	36,106	34,643
FALL:									
Maine	138.9	148.0	148.0	247	250	250	34,195	37,000	37,000
N. H.	2.5	1.8	1.5	169	185	180	418	333	270
Vt.	3.2	2.6	2.5	153	175	175	480	455	438
Mass.	5.0	5.1	4.8	174	210	195	881	1,071	936
R. I.	3.7	4.3	4.1	216	240	240	809	1,032	984
Conn.	7.0	6.5	6.1	200	230	220	1,392	1,495	1,342
N.Y.-L.I.	30.8	34.8	30.0	224	258	275	6,979	8,978	8,250
-Upstate	46.0	44.0	43.0	178	225	195	8,076	9,900	8,385
Pa.	46.5	36.9	34.9	163	200	160	7,393	7,380	5,584
8 Eastern-Fall	283.7	284.0	274.9	214.1	238.2	229.9	60,624	67,644	63,189
Ohio	13.4	10.4	10.0	158	195	190	2,096	2,028	1,900
Ind.	5.3	3.7	4.4	202	233	255	1,060	862	1,122
Mich.	48.0	42.0	39.5	135	190	160	6,353	7,980	6,320
Wis.	31.9	35.0	30.0	148	215	190	4,718	7,525	5,700
Minn.	78.8	119.0	104.0	114	110	105	9,026	13,090	10,920
Iowa	6.2	3.7	3.7	90	150	140	518	555	518
N. Dak.	94.0	127.0	119.0	117	110	115	11,119	13,970	13,685
S. Dak.	9.6	6.5	5.8	82	95	95	782	618	551
Nebr.	16.5	8.2	7.5	155	210	180	2,513	1,722	1,350
9 Central-Fall	303.6	355.5	323.9	125.8	136.0	129.9	38,186	48,350	42,066
Mont.	8.8	8.0	7.5	139	180	160	1,222	1,440	1,200
Idaho	168.5	262.0	249.0	190	210	200	32,249	55,020	49,800
Wyo.	4.4	4.0	3.4	141	165	150	623	660	510
Colo.	43.3	48.5	47.5	194	225	235	8,436	10,912	11,162
Utah	9.8	9.0	9.5	158	170	165	1,530	1,530	1,568
Nev.	1.5	1.1	3.3	206	210	205	304	231	676
Wash.	15.0	22.0	19.0	246	290	285	3,716	6,380	5,415
Oreg.	24.8	27.0	26.0	234	245	230	5,830	6,615	5,980
Calif.	16.8	22.5	22.3	242	260	270	4,058	5,850	6,021
9 Western-Fall	292.9	404.1	387.5	196.9	219.3	212.5	57,968	88,638	82,332
Total	880.2	1,043.6	986.3	177.9	196.1	190.2	156,778	204,632	187,587
U. S.	1,399.2	1,495.9	1,396.3	167.7	196.3	188.5	234,424	293,594	263,197

1/ Includes the following quantities not harvested or not marketed because of low prices (1,000 hundredweight): North Carolina, 8 N.E. Counties-48.

SWEETPOTATOES

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1961	Indicated	Average	1961	Indicated
	1951-60	1961	1962	1951-60	1961	1962
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
N.J.	90	105	100	1,370	1,470	1,400
Mo.	67	100	95	120	110	104
Kans.	55	80	80	61	104	104
Md.	115	135	135	539	513	540
Va.	88	100	105	1,545	1,730	2,184
N.C.	68	110	110	2,412	2,420	2,860
S.C.	51	58	59	962	464	472
Ga.	54	70	60	992	910	720
Fla.	47	45	45	143	72	81
Ky.	56	57	65	243	114	124
Tenn.	63	75	75	614	412	375
Ala.	47	53	55	714	530	550
Miss.	51	55	60	1,031	770	780
Ark.	54	69	65	292	297	273
La.	58	68	66	4,473	3,400	3,960
Okla.	52	65	60	111	91	78
Texas	52	55	80	1,150	770	1,040
N.Mex.	1/ 96	100	85	1/130	170	144
Calif.	75	80	85	842	736	808
U.S.	62.2	77.7	79.6	17,716	15,083	16,597

1/ Short-time average.

HOPS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1961	Indicated	Average	1961	Indicated
	1951-60	1961	1962	1951-60	1961	1962
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Idaho	1,938	1,710	1,800	4,213	5,472	6,120
Wash.	1,647	1,570	1,500	25,153	20,096	27,300
Oreg.	1,221	1,430	1,400	8,274	4,290	5,320
Calif.	1,507	1,435	1,600	9,726	5,596	6,560
U.S.	1,545	1,548	1,536	47,366	35,454	45,300

JULY EGG PRODUCTION

State and division	Number of layers on hand during July:		Eggs per 100 layers		Total eggs produced			
	1961		1962		During July		Jan.-July incl.	
	1961		1962		1961		1962	
	Thousands	Thousands	Number	Number	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions
Maine	3,458	3,120	1,779	1,835	62	57	459	452
N.H.	1,417	1,291	1,770	1,767	25	23	192	180
Vt.	652	634	1,876	1,913	12	12	89	85
Mass.	2,743	2,442	1,869	1,897	51	46	365	333
R.I.	334	295	1,829	1,798	6	5	42	39
Conn.	2,984	2,700	1,770	1,835	53	50	372	357
N.Y.	8,004	7,730	1,817	1,903	145	147	1,016	1,045
N.J.	9,736	9,346	1,720	1,711	167	160	1,142	1,097
Pa.	14,814	14,152	1,841	1,835	273	260	1,984	1,910
N.Atl.	44,142	41,710	1,799	1,822	794	760	5,661	5,498
Ohio	10,284	10,924	1,810	1,854	186	203	1,362	1,480
Ind.	10,044	9,544	1,916	1,897	192	181	1,448	1,387
Ill.	10,062	9,828	1,823	1,854	183	182	1,389	1,334
Mich.	6,063	6,094	1,844	1,848	112	113	807	809
Wis.	8,289	8,285	1,854	1,900	154	157	1,155	1,183
E.N.Cent.	44,742	44,675	1,848	1,871	827	836	6,161	6,193
Minn.	14,328	13,024	1,894	1,928	271	251	2,163	2,019
Iowa	19,522	18,862	1,882	1,916	367	361	2,961	2,855
Mo.	7,655	8,177	1,755	1,854	134	152	1,055	1,109
N.Dak.	2,028	1,900	1,742	1,789	35	34	274	256
S.Dak.	6,340	6,810	1,872	1,928	119	131	918	988
Nebr.	7,305	7,622	1,848	1,891	135	144	1,098	1,109
Kans.	5,258	5,106	1,820	1,851	96	95	760	719
W.N.Cent.	62,436	61,501	1,853	1,899	1,157	1,168	9,229	9,055
Del.	630	632	1,637	1,733	10	11	78	79
Md.	1,372	1,191	1,724	1,814	24	22	179	165
Va.	5,195	5,066	1,773	1,804	92	91	679	669
W.Va.	1,643	1,577	1,801	1,863	30	29	220	215
N.C.	9,714	10,406	1,767	1,841	172	192	1,248	1,341
S.C.	4,034	4,244	1,724	1,717	70	73	520	549
Ga.	11,054	11,602	1,798	1,748	199	203	1,385	1,503
Fla.	4,950	5,394	1,903	1,841	94	99	662	721
S.Atl.	38,592	40,112	1,791	1,795	691	720	4,971	5,242
Ky.	4,440	4,167	1,652	1,680	73	70	569	523
Tenn.	4,543	4,603	1,637	1,674	74	77	552	575
Ala.	6,399	7,176	1,761	1,798	113	129	805	884
Miss.	6,549	7,564	1,600	1,634	105	124	741	836
Ark.	6,090	6,985	1,724	1,841	105	129	699	891
La.	2,562	2,809	1,618	1,593	41	45	313	319
Okla.	2,886	2,588	1,730	1,773	50	46	373	353
Texas	12,710	12,834	1,711	1,724	217	221	1,554	1,575
S.Cent.	46,179	48,726	1,685	1,726	778	841	5,606	5,956
Mont.	831	853	1,752	1,798	15	15	122	119
Idaho	1,140	1,101	1,844	1,947	21	21	157	155
Wyo.	256	256	1,817	1,817	5	5	33	34
Colo.	1,341	1,408	1,762	1,776	24	25	167	177
N.Mex.	740	776	1,798	1,798	13	14	90	94
Ariz.	683	771	1,658	1,714	11	13	87	99
Utah	1,269	1,281	1,938	1,897	25	24	183	180
Nev.	63	59	1,736	1,767	1	1	7	7
Wash.	4,520	4,632	1,972	1,922	89	89	621	619
Oreg.	2,579	2,438	1,876	1,959	48	48	364	342
Calif.	28,280	30,869	1,919	1,928	543	595	3,597	3,934
West.	41,702	44,444	1,906	1,913	795	850	5,428	5,760
U.S.	277,793	281,168	1,815	1,841	5,042	5,175	37,056	37,704

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